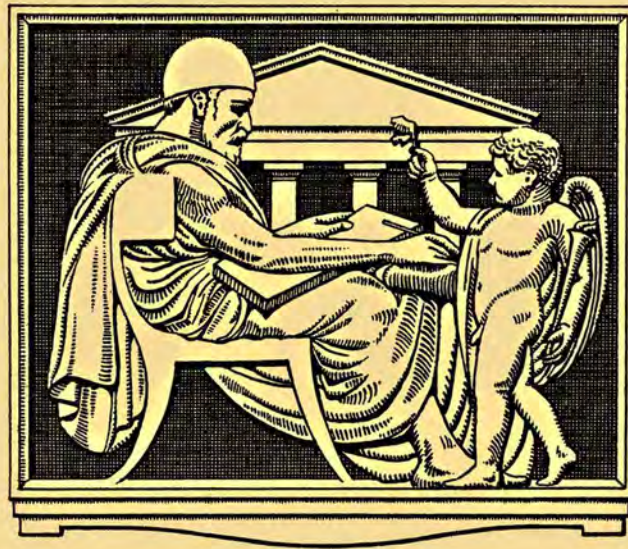


# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



JUNE  
1928

VOL V • No. 6

TORONTO • CANADA

# CORK INSULATION

## Costs Less to Apply

THE cost of application is an important consideration in choosing insulation for roofs, for most roofs need from 1 to 3 inches of insulation.

Armstrong's Corkboard is supplied in boards 1, 1½, 2, and 3 inches thick, making it possible to secure the full required thickness of insulation in a single layer with one labor operation. Furthermore, Armstrong's Corkboard is easily laid in pitch or asphalt either directly on the roof deck or over old roofing. It is firm in structure and forms a substantial base for the roofing, yet is sufficiently flexible to conform to the contour of the roof.

ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION COMPANY, LTD.  
11 Brant Street Toronto McGill Building Montreal

## Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings



### For Your Files

Complete information regarding the use and resultant advantages of Armstrong's Corkboard on building roofs is given in a standard filing-size catalog of 64 pages entitled "Armstrong's Corkboard for the Walls and Roofs of Buildings." A copy will be sent on request.



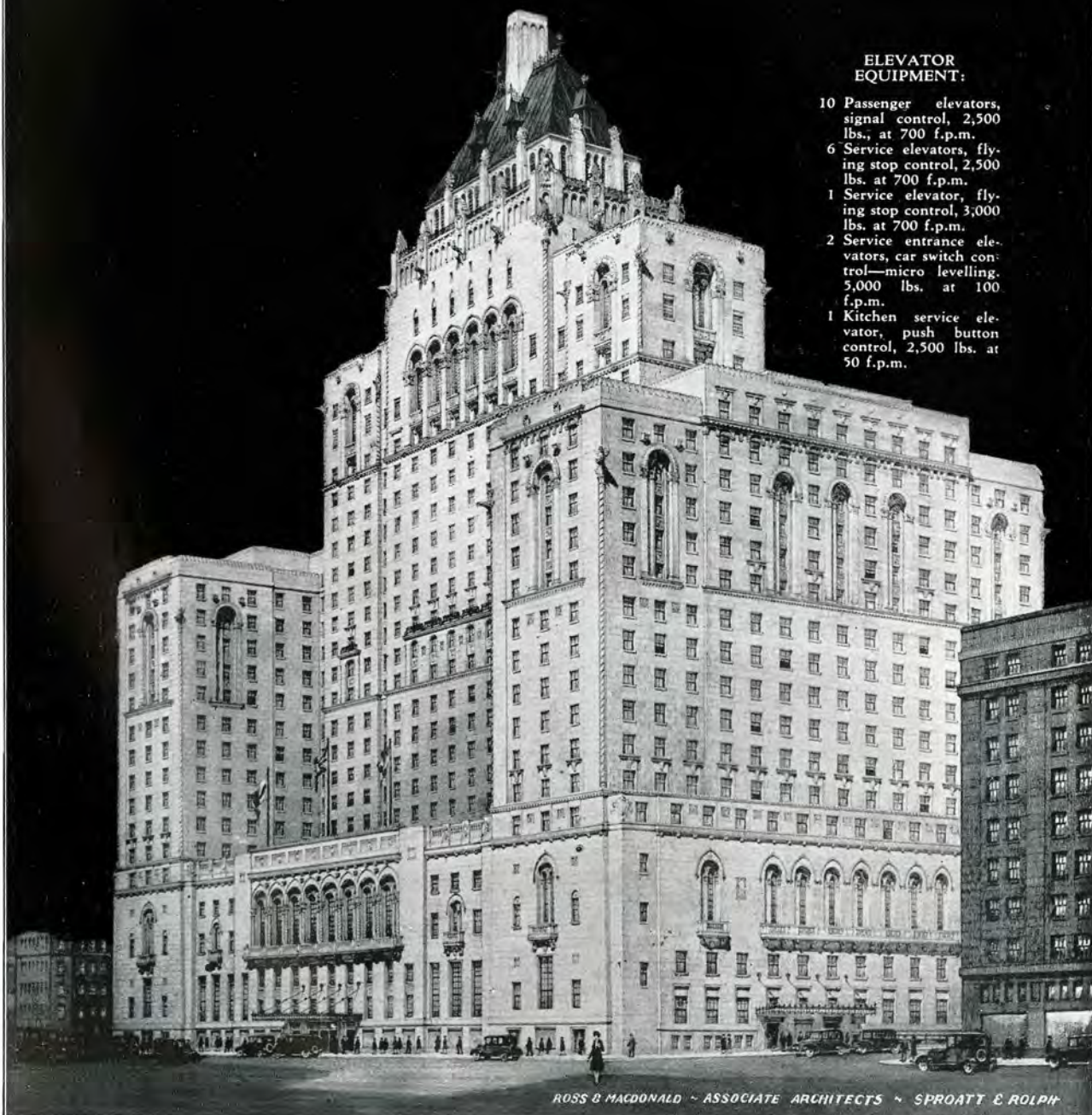
Every Roof  
Needs Insulation

# Royal York Hotel

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT BY  
**OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
LIMITED

## ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT:

- 10 Passenger elevators, signal control, 2,500 lbs., at 700 f.p.m.
- 6 Service elevators, flying stop control, 2,500 lbs. at 700 f.p.m.
- 1 Service elevator, flying stop control, 3,000 lbs. at 700 f.p.m.
- 2 Service entrance elevators, car switch control—micro levelling, 5,000 lbs. at 100 f.p.m.
- 1 Kitchen service elevator, push button control, 2,500 lbs. at 50 f.p.m.



ROSS & MACDONALD ~ ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS ~ SPROATT & ROLPH

# DIGNITY



*The unchanging dignity of Indiana Limestone*

NOTICE the present-day trend toward Indiana Limestone in fine, impressive structures. Leading architects are realizing more and more that a splendidly conceived building must be constructed of stone. And of the natural materials, Indiana Limestone lends itself most readily to the execution of the designer's ideas.

F. BEESON

**BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE CO**  
BLOOMINGTON • INDIANA

CHICAGO  
TORONTO

NEW YORK  
CINCINNATI

PHILADELPHIA  
DETROIT



## Quiet, Distinctive Business Floors



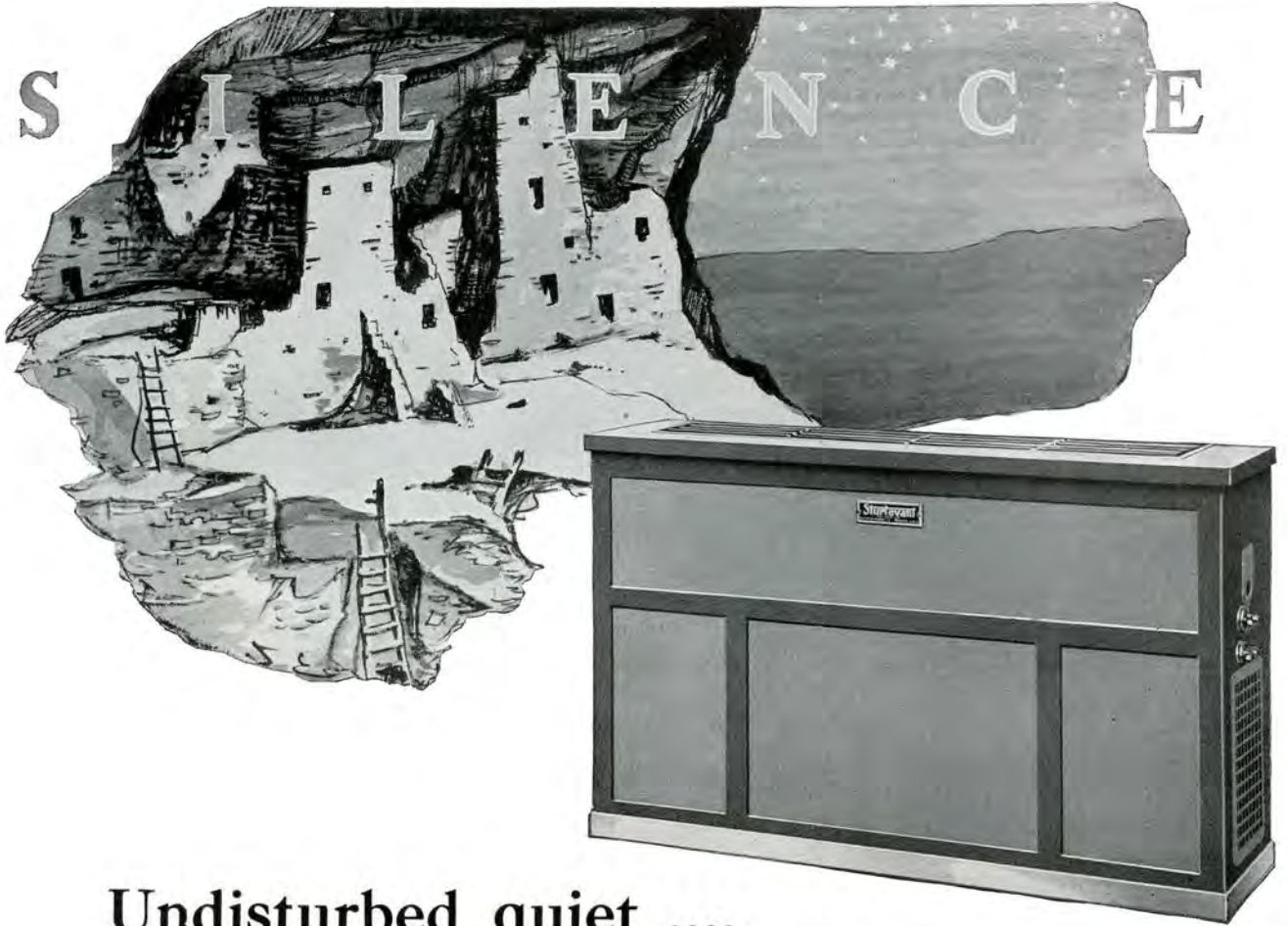
**D**IGNIFIED and substantial in appearance, very quiet and comfortable, remarkably resistant to wear, Armstrong's Cork Tile affords exceptional advantages for the modern business floor.

Armstrong's Cork Tile is made from curlings of pure cork only, compressed and baked without any foreign binder. It is resilient and silent underfoot, and so helps to conserve the energy of employees by reducing fatigue and eliminating much of the noise of the busy office.

It helps also to reduce office upkeep because it is dustless, easily cleaned and requires very little maintenance. Years of service—very severe service in many offices—have demonstrated remarkable durability.

A sample tile and a copy of the book, "Armstrong's Cork Tile Floors" containing complete data and specifications will be mailed promptly on request. Address, Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Ltd., 11 Brant St. Toronto, McGill Building, Montreal.

# Armstrong's Cork Tile



## Undisturbed quiet ....

*no operating sound comes  
from the "Silent" Sturtevant*

**T**URN the control of the "Silent" Sturtevant Unit Ventilator to the starting position. Immediately, within the attractive metal cabinet a powerful fan and motor begin their work. But so smoothly and quietly do they run that you cannot hear the slightest operating sound.

Many months of designing and experimenting are behind this Sturtevant

Equipment. All of this company's research facilities were enlisted to solve the problems its development presented. Fans and motors, specially designed for silent operation, were evolved.

There are many more pertinent facts in our Catalog No. 344-A. You will be sure to find them of interest. The nearest office below would welcome your request for a copy.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

WORKS IN GALT, ONTARIO

MONTREAL.....553 New Birks Bldg; 'Phone Lancaster 7965  
TORONTO.....1010 Lumsden Building; 'Phone ELgin 5643

WINNIPEG.....Kipp Kelly, Ltd., 68 Higgins Ave.  
VANCOUVER.....Western Air Conditioning Co.

**Sturtevant** *the Silent* Unit Ventilator  
TRADE MARK

# This New Hinge is *molded* into the seat itself

*Whale-bone-ite's supremacy clearly maintained by this new feature*



Seat shown is Model 21-968  
Phantom view gives details of  
construction.

ON the union between hinge and seat depends the permanence of your seat installation. Realizing that the unsanitary metal hinge with its cleaning problem and loosely connected parts was a weakness in closet seats, the makers of the Whale-bone-ite Seat have perfected a new-type hinge which is actually part of the seat itself.

This new hinge is molded in one operation as an integral part of the Whale-bone-ite Seat. Re-inforced by a metal die-cast, one-piece insert, it is covered with highly-polished Whale-bone-ite. Thus it has the same strength and finish as the Whale-bone-ite Seat itself.

The makers of the Whale-bone-ite Seat offer this newest feature on all models of both closed and open-back seats. Here is an improvement which will make it easier than ever for you to build up your seat department sales. Make the most of it!

## WHALE-BONE-ITE TOILET SEAT

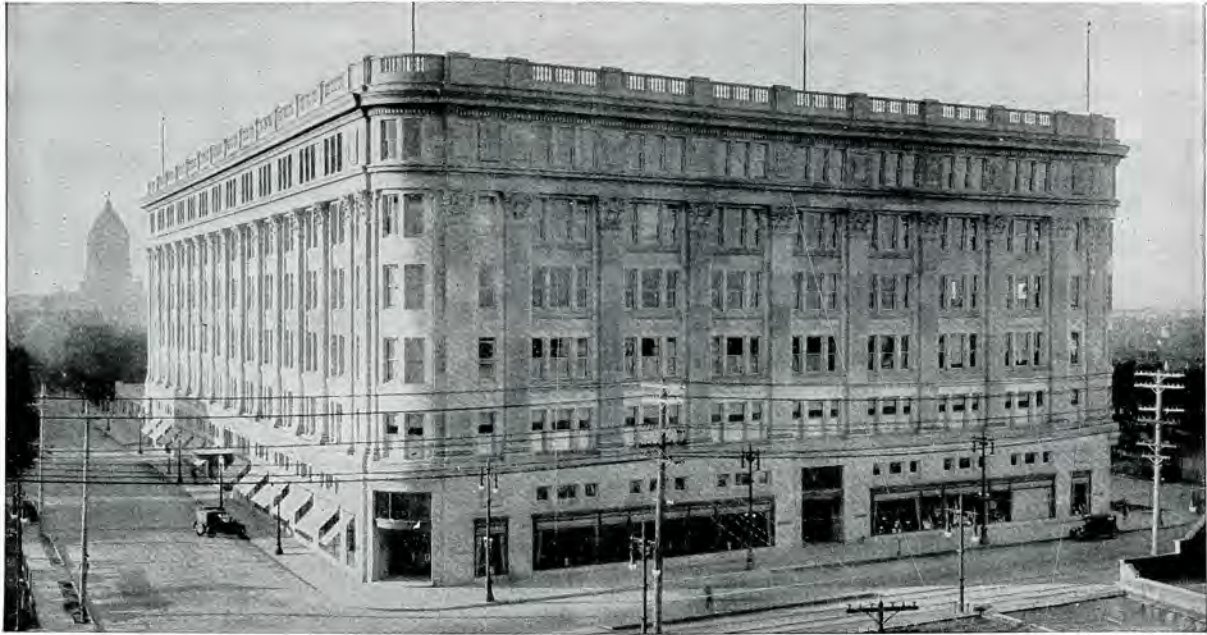
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., CHICAGO

TORONTO: 408 Bond Bldg., 66 Temperance Street

OTTAWA: 41 Mosgrove Street

MONTREAL: 702 Birks Bldg., 10 Cathcart Street

For free cross-section of a Whale-bone-ite Seat, address Dept. 224, Seat Division,  
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago



*Constructed in the winter: Hudson's Bay Company Store, Winnipeg*

## Canada's Largest Reinforced Concrete Departmental Store

Always specify "Canada" Cement. It is uniformly reliable. "Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest sales office.



CONCRETE'S adaptability to commercial construction is splendidly typified by the magnificent Hudson's Bay Company store, Winnipeg, the largest reinforced concrete departmental store in Canada.

It is also an outstanding example of winter construction work, concrete being poured at the rate of 500 cubic yards a day throughout the coldest weather, the total yardage running well over 40,000 cubic yards.

Carter, Halls & Aldinger Co., Ltd. were the general contractors; E. I. Barott, the architect.

*We maintain a Service Department to co-operate with you in all lines of work for which Concrete is adapted. Our library is comprehensive and is at your disposal at all times, without charge. Write us.*

## CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building  
Phillips Square Montreal

*Sales Offices at:*

MONTREAL

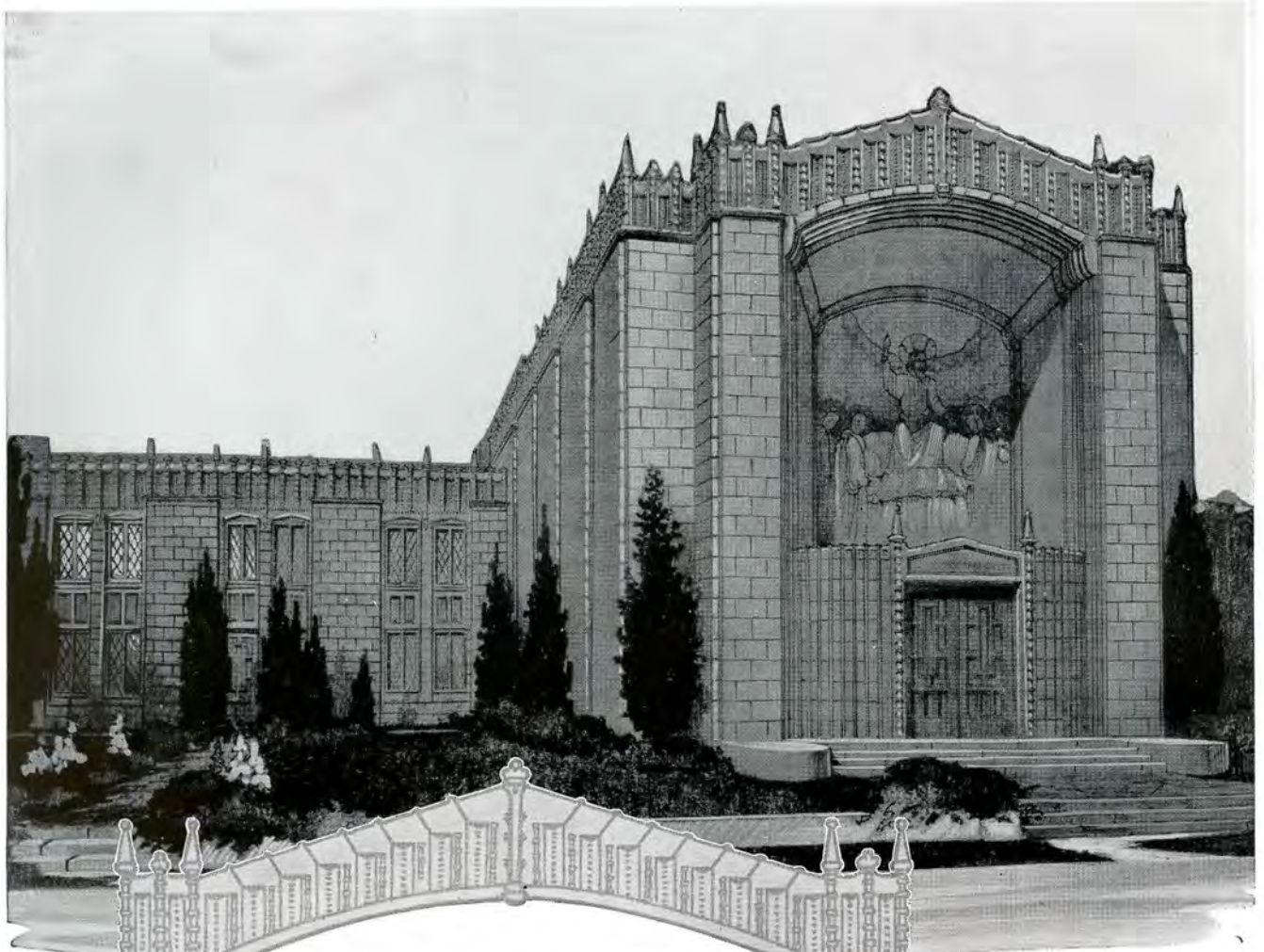
TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

**CANADA CEMENT  
CONCRETE  
FOR PERMANENCE**





UNIVERSITY WARD CHAPEL, SALT LAKE CITY  
 . . . POPE & BURTON, ARCHITECTS . . .  
 EQUIPPED WITH JOHNSON HEAT CONTROL.

**T**here are specific reasons for the high regard in which the Johnson System of Heat Control is held by architects and engineers generally. Johnson Heat Control fulfills a need in an efficient manner: wanton heat waste and enormous fuel costs are prevented . . . a 25 to 40 per cent economy is substituted. Overheating, its damages and discomforts, are overcome. Johnson permanency and accuracy, due to its all-metal construction, appeal to the profession. Architects and engineers, as well as custom, set certain building standards and requirements. All are conformed with and successfully met by Johnson Heat Control. Therefore, the Johnson System Of Heat Control is accepted by architects and engineers in their respective fields . . . . . for every type of building.

**JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING  
 COMPANY - OF CANADA LIMITED**

100 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO  
 Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE  
 REGULATION SINCE 1885

The All-Metal System. The Dual  
 (Night and Day) Control. The Per-  
 fect Intermediate, Graduated Regulation.

**JOHNSON · HEAT · CONTROL**



Forsey Page & Steele  
Registered Architects

RESIDENCE OF Dr. Y. W. McCORMACK  
69 Dawlish Avenue, Toronto

J. Robert Page  
Mason Contractor

## JOHN PRICE STOCK BRICK USED

*The Standard of Quality for  
Over Fifty Years*

*Manufactured at one of the five plants of the*

# Toronto Brick Company Limited

Head Office: 897 Bay Street      Phone: Kingsdale 1186

*Plants:* DANFORTH, SWANSEA, MILTON, COBOCONK

JOHN PRICE, Greenwood Avenue, Toronto



No New House is  
Complete Without  
**FRIGIDAIRE**

*The modern kitchen  
of this fine Toronto  
residence includes  
Frigidaire Electric  
Refrigeration.*

**H**OUSES sell easier—and rent easier—when equipped with Frigidaire Refrigeration. Frigidaire has become so essential that today no home is considered modern without it.

And from the architects' point of view, kitchen planning is actually simplified when Frigidaire is provided for. No ice service entrance is needed. The cabinet can be placed at the most convenient

point in relation to other kitchen units. The kitchen can be planned solely with a view to the elimination of unnecessary steps or work.

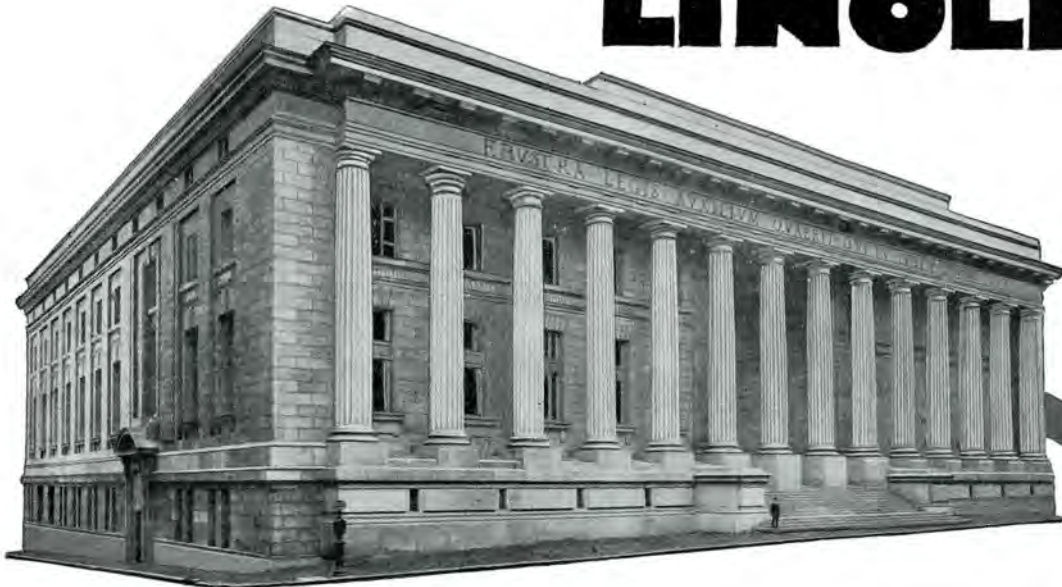
Frigidaire is made in so wide a range of models that it is possible to include it in your plans for the largest or smallest kitchen.

Booklet on kitchen designs especially prepared for the architect will be sent upon request.

Frigidaire Corporation, Toronto, Ontario

**FRIGIDAIRE**  
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

# DOMINION BATTLESHIP LINOLEUM



Court House, Montreal, in which 15,000 square feet of Dominion Battleship Linoleum tile floors are laid.

## *Many Decorative Effects Available With these Modern, Permanent Floors*

**D**ominion Battleship Linoleum offers a wide range of choice. Besides the eight standard shades from which plain floors may be selected, there is endless scope in the way of tile design. Particularly fine examples of the latter are installed in Montreal's new Court House.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum, either plain or in tiles, is permanent, odourless, quiet, comfortable. It needs no upkeep, is easy to clean and keep clean and may be waxed and polished if desired.

In three qualities, AAA, AA and A, in a wide range of appropriate colours. Special colours for large contracts.

*Installed by all large house furnishing and departmental stores. Write us for samples and literature.*

**Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum**  
Company Limited

MONTREAL

*Makers of floor coverings for over 50 years.*





# Stop Guessing!

## Prevent cutting concrete floors by installing Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System when building

Many structures, especially office buildings, must be planned without definite knowledge of the points at which electrical outlets will be required. In other cases a few outlets are wanted at first, more later on.

Whether the position of outlets and their number is known exactly, or is entirely conjecture, the use of an Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System settles simply, economically and for all time the whole matter of floor outlets for every type of electrical service—light, power, bell, or telephone.

The Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System is made in both Fibre and Metal. While the Fibre system is preferable for all installations, it is essential for floors with a cinder fill. Fibre duct used in such installations will not corrode and

provides a cheaper, roomier wireway than any other material. For thin monolithic floors, the metal system is sometimes necessary.

Whether of Fibre or Metal, the system provides a tunnel or ductway for wires which may be opened at any point by merely drilling a small hole in the floor. This system once installed, with parallel lateral runs at intervals of five or six feet and header runs at much greater intervals, amply provides for all future electrical equipment and relocation of existing equipment.

Johns-Manville, sole selling agents of the Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System, maintain an engineering staff who offer their services without obligation to architects and consulting engineers to assist them in planning their layouts.

Specify an Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System for every building of permanent construction.

# JOHNS - MANVILLE

*Sole Selling Agent for*

THE FIBRE CONDUIT CO., ORANGEBURG, N. Y.

Orangeburg Junction box and cross-under fitting.



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED  
 19 Front St. E., Toronto.  
 (Mail this coupon to branch nearest you)  
 Please send me information about the Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System.  
 Name .....  
 Address .....  
 City ..... Province ..... F-78-6

# CANADIAN WHITE PINE

(Botanical Title - "PINUS STROBUS")

## IN THE HOME

— No. 8 —

This is the *Eighth* of a Series of Advertisements which will appear regularly in this Magazine.



## The Pantry

**H**OUSEWORK can be made a drudgery or a delight, depending upon the character of the household accessories.

In the Pantry, smooth-working drawers with the "roller bearing" touch, close-fitting, dust-proof cupboard doors and non-warping smooth shelving made of genuine Canadian White Pine are a constant joy to the housekeeper.

The soft, even grain of White Pine provides an admirable background for paint and enamel, or the lower red knotted grades (Nos. 2 and 3 Common) finished in waxed waterstain, produces a most artistic effect.

*Booklet illustrating the qualities and uses of White Pine "In the Home" and the formula for waxed waterstain finish will be supplied on application to :*

**WHITE PINE BUREAU** (Affiliated with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association) **TORONTO**  
 Colonial Bldg., 11 King St. W., (Telephone Elgin 2000)



THE CHAPEL ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW ST. BRIGID'S HOME

A lovely study in White  
**Walpamur**

THE harmony in the atmosphere of this Chapel was obtained by contrasting the dark pews against walls and ceilings in pure White WALPAMUR, the famous flat wall finish. The light diffusing effect is particularly fine.

In the rooms and corridors of the Home itself, the ceilings were decorated with No. 17 White WALPAMUR, and the walls with No. 18 Cream, and No. 26 Stone.

*WALPAMUR is the most effective wall finish for every kind of interior and exterior surface. It is as easy to apply as Kalsomine, and has the durability and finish of a flat oil paint. It is most economical, washable, permanent and fire resisting.*

*WALPAMUR experts will welcome the opportunity of inspecting surfaces to be decorated, and suggesting materials for achieving different results.*

Architect  
 EDMOND LATOURELLE  
 Montreal

Contractors  
 CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION LTD.  
 Montreal

Painter  
 A. JODOIN  
 1601 Maisonneuve St.  
 Montreal

**Distributors:**  
 EMPIRE WALL PAPERS LIMITED  
 Montreal : Toronto : Winnipeg  
 STURGEONS LIMITED  
 Toronto, Ont.  
 THE WESTERN PAINT CO., LTD.  
 Winnipeg, Man.

*The*  
**Walpamur Co.**  
**Limited**

Head Office for Canada:  
 320 St. James St., Montreal, P.Q.  
 Factory - Darwen, England.

WALPAMUR  
 The popular flat wall finish in 54 shades

MUROMATTE  
 Flat Oil Paint

DURADIO  
 Enamel Paint

MIRABOL  
 The supreme English Enamel

YEOMAN  
 English Varnishes

GENUINE ENGLISH WHITE  
 LEAD  
 Everything for Interior and Exterior  
 Finishes

**OFFICE SPECIALTY**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

## MOVABLE STEEL PARTITIONS



*For  
Economy  
Efficiency and  
Permanent Satisfaction*

The essential features of "Office Specialty" Movable Steel Partitions are their easy adaptability, rigidity, quick assembly, fire retarding ability, attractive appearance, and above all, their economy of cost.

They meet every requirement for partitioning work, and when installed, permanent satisfaction is assured in office, warehouse or factory.

"Office Specialty" Movable Steel Partitions have the rigidity to withstand years of service, yet can be quickly and easily re-assembled to meet any new space requirements.

Pleasing in appearance, the continued and ever increasing demand for "Office Specialty" Movable Partitions is the best example of their merit in rendering complete satisfaction wherever installed. First costs are last costs with "Office Specialty" Movable Steel Partitions.

*Furnish us with a floor plan of the office or factory where partition work is being considered and we will prepare detailed sketches and full particulars to render the same fine results as those installations illustrated above.*

**THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED**

*Makers of High Grade Office Equipment  
in Steel and Wood*

**Home Office and Factories: Newmarket, Ont.**

Branches at HALIFAX, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON,  
WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VANCOUVER.





## Finding Fame with the Floodlight

Westinghouse Floodlight Projectors are dust and water-proof—strongly built and provided with chromium plated reflectors which maintain their brilliant polish permanently.

Made in 10 inch, 12 inch, 14 inch, 16 inch and 24 inch sizes for any floodlighting job. Provided with either wide or narrow beam reflectors.

*For lamps of 200 watt and up.  
Fully adjustable.*

**CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LIMITED**

Head Office—Hamilton, Ont.

*Branches and Service Stations in all principal cities*



# Westinghouse

## Floodlighting Equipment

# VISION

**O**UR vision of the building and manufacturing opportunities in Canada has made possible the high standard of quality which is so notable in Steel Company of Canada products to-day.

This vision brought about the superb manufacturing equipment, the modern production methods, and the complete control of every process from ore to finished product, all of which account, as nothing else could, for the dependable quality, service and satisfaction experienced by every customer of this Company.



## THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

HAMILTON - EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL

SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER  
WORKS: HAMILTON MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE

# “Standard” PLUMBING FIXTURES

The daily bath hour in a charming “Standard” Bathroom appeals to every member of the family. Even the Children glory in the healthful habit—much to the delight of the Mothers. Write for our complete illustrated catalogue.



Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Limited  
Toronto, Canada

This is the type of advertisement appearing in rotogravure papers and magazines featuring “Standard” Plumbing Fixtures



*New Castle Building—Montreal*  
 Architects: Messrs. Ross & MacDonald—  
 General Contractors: Messrs. Quinlan, Robertson & Janin, Ltd.—Painting Contractors: Curwood & Co., Ltd.

*London Life Assurance Building—London*  
 Architects: J. M. Moore & Co.—General Contractors: Yates Construction Co.—Painting Contractors: W. T. Pace & Son.

*Dominion Building—Toronto*  
 Architects: Chapman & Oxley—General Contractors: Yolles & Rotenberg, Ltd.—Painting: D. Gillespie, Foreman.



*Windsor Arms Apartments—Toronto*  
 Architects: Kirk Hyslop, also Mathers & Halenby—General Contractors: Price Construction Co., Ltd.—Painting Contractors: T. Eaton & Co. Ltd.



*Clarendon Apartments—Toronto*  
 Architect: C. B. Dolphin—General Contractor: John V. Gray Construction Co. Limited.

## Continued Preference for Degraco Wall Finishes Proves Their Quality

A list of the newest as well as most of the older buildings of prominence throughout Canada will prove that Degraco Wall Finishes are preferred and specified by leading architects and engineers.

There is a reason. First, because Degraco Wall Paints set the standard for products of high quality backed by years of proven service records. Second, because they are supplied in a wide variety of beautiful colors that produce handsome interior finishes.

Buildings shown are but a few of the many prominent structures completed during 1927 on which Degraco Wall Finishes have been used.

### STIPLOID

#### *The Washable Wall Paint*

Stiploid produces an interior finish from which match scratches, dust, dirt, grease, etc. are easily washed with soap and water without impairing the finish.

Two coats of Stiploid on new plaster walls are equal to the average three coat job.

### DEGRACO-TONE

#### *The Flat Wall Paint*

Produces a flat velvety and durable finish.

Can be had in a variety of colors or white for tinting.

*There is a Degraco Finish for every painting requirement*

## DEGRACO PAINTS

All Colors for All Purposes

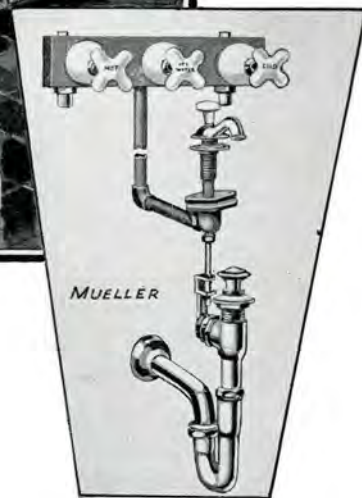
Dominion Paint Works, Limited  
 Walkerville, Canada

# A LAVATORY COMBINATION



*with*

## Pop-up Drain *and Drinking Faucet*



SO many people who have water softener equipment dislike the taste of soft water. This Mueller fixture is designed to meet this problem and makes it possible to obtain hot and cold soft water and drinking water from one spout.

The control valves are conveniently placed in the wall above the lavatory, leaving lots of room for toilet and shaving articles on the sides of the lavatory.

The Mueller Pop-up Drain is positive of action, requires no adjustment after installation and the lift in the plug is high enough to empty the basin quickly. The Mueller Pop-up Drain works from a knob located on the spout out of the way and handy for use — it requires no repairs and stays put.

This Mueller fixture represents the very latest in lavatory combinations and is one that is received with instant approval wherever it goes.

*Such a fixture written into your specifications will do much to win the good-will of particular clients.*

# **MUELLER LIMITED**

**SARNIA, CANADA**

# The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

2020 UNION AVENUE - MONTREAL, QUE.

FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, and 1st APRIL, 1912

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

## FEDERATION OF

THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

## OFFICERS 1928

*President* - - - J. P. HYNES - - - - - Toronto  
*First Vice-President* - PERCY E. NOBBS - - - - - Montreal  
*Second Vice-President* - RENÉ A. FRÉCHET - - - - - Moncton  
*Honorary Secretary* - ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ - - - - - Montreal  
*Honorary Treasurer* - W. L. SOMERVILLE - - - - - Toronto

## *Executive Secretary*

I. MARKUS - 160 Richmond St. West, Toronto

## COUNCIL 1928

*Representing the Alberta Association of Architects*—A. M. CALDERON and EDWARD UNDERWOOD.  
*Representing the Manitoba Association of Architects*—C. W. U. CHIVERS and E. PARKINSON.  
*Representing the Ontario Association of Architects*—GEO. T. EVANS, J. P. HYNES, B. EVAN PARRY, W. L. SOMERVILLE, GORDON M. WEST and J. H. GRAIG.  
*Representing the Province of Quebec Association of Architects*—L. A. AMOS, E. I. BARROTT, ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, ERNEST CORMIER, J. O. MARCHAND, W. S. MAXWELL and P. E. NOBBS.  
*Representing the Saskatchewan Association of Architects*—M. W. SHARON and DAVID WEBSTER.  
*Representing the Architectural Institute of British Columbia*—S. M. EVELEIGH and ANDREW L. MERCER.  
*Representing the Maritime Association of Architects*—M. R. CHAPPELL and RENÉ A. FRÉCHET.

## *Representatives of the R.A.I.C. on the Council of* THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

PROFESSOR CHARLES HERBERT REILLY, O.B.E., M.A., Cantab., F.R.I.B.A., (LIVERPOOL), ENGLAND.  
PERCY E. NOBBS, F.R.I.B.A., MONTREAL.

## *Representatives of the R.A.I.C. on the* ALLIED SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE (R.I.B.A.)

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, *Past President, R.A.I.C.* J. P. HYNES, *President, R.A.I.C.*  
SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., *London, Eng.*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. P. HYNES, *Chairman*; GEO. T. EVANS, B. EVAN PARRY, W. L. SOMERVILLE, GORDON M. WEST, J. H. CRAIG; ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, *Secretary*.

## PAST PRESIDENTS

\*A. F. DUNLOP, Montreal, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10 \*F. S. BAKER, Toronto, - 1910-11, 1911-12  
J. H. G. RUSSELL, Winnipeg, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 J.P.OUELLET, Quebec, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18  
A. FRANK WICKSON, Toronto, - 1918-19, 1919-20 DAVID R. BROWN, Montreal, 1920-21, 1921-22  
LEWIS H. JORDAN, Winnipeg, - 1922-23, 1923-24 JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Montreal, 1924-25, 1925

\*Deceased

# Experts in Home Decoration *Select the New Copley*

*The New  
Copley  
as fine  
as a piece of  
fine  
furniture*



*Radiators that give distinction and a new  
touch of beauty to rooms*

**T**HE advent of the New Copley Radiator smashed the tradition that radiators were ugly, harsh things of iron which had to be hidden, if possible.

Created and designed by artists, the New Copley at once takes its place among the most admired interior decorations. Its slender lines, its balanced proportions make it harmonize with any scheme of room beautification. The New Copley stands out in beauty and grace—something exclusive—something so entirely modern as to render out-of-date all other radiators.

Combined with appearance is additional efficiency. Because of its slenderness the tubes of the New Copley expose a greater heating surface to the air. More free air circulates within the radiator, hence steadier heat and a more comfortable room.

In planning the heating arrangements for a new building, or making alterations in old equipment, think first of the New Copley. The modern touch, the artistic design, the efficiency, all are sure to satisfy the most exacting owners.

Write us concerning any heating problem. We will send descriptive folders giving complete details of the Copley and other Gurney products.

# **Gurney**

## **BOILERS & RADIATORS**

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED**  
TORONTO                      MONTREAL                      WINNIPEG                      VANCOUVER



A GUEST ROOM FOR SUMMER — GLASS GARDEN of JAMES A. RICHARDSON, Esq., WINNIPEG

## Attractive in every sense

is the Glass Garden which we built for James A. Richardson, Esquire, of Winnipeg.

This Conservatory — as many do — became a reality *after* the house was built . . . and is a clean-cut example of L & B craftsmanship in maintaining at par the harmony of the original architectural thought . . . in keeping clear of any tendency towards "patchiness." The interior is quite as attractive as the exterior.

Any time we can be of service to you in planning Glass Gardens of a similar nature—just let us know.

### **Lord & Burnham Co. Limited**

*Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers*

MAIN SALES OFFICE :

HARBOUR COMMISSION BUILDING - - TORONTO, ONT.

Eastern Sales Office: 920 Castle Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Head Office and Factory - - St. Catharines, Ont.



# The Journal

## Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 34

TORONTO, JUNE, 1928

Vol. V. No. 6

### CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL .....	195
THE EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO <i>by Prof. E. R. Arthur, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.</i> .....	197
THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE ART GALLERY, MONTREAL <i>by J. Rawson Gardiner</i> .....	211
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE R.A.I.C. AND THE GOVERNMENT .....	219
AWARDS TO STUDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO .....	225
IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS .....	231
ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE .....	232
ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS .....	233
NOTES .....	234
AN UNUSUAL MOTION-PICTURE THEATRE .....	xxx
COMPETITIONS .....	xxx
OBITUARY .....	xxxiv

#### *Plate Illustrations*

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, <i>rendering by S. H. Maw, A.R.I.B.A.</i> .....	FRONTISPIECE
THE COURTYARD OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION, DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS .....	203
NATIONAL AMERICAN BUILDING, NEW YORK .....	205
EXTENSION TO CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA .....	207
MR. ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL'S GARDEN, MONTREAL .....	209
TWELFTH CENTURY WEST PORTAL OF ST. TROPHIME, ARLES, FRANCE ( <i>European Studies</i> ) .....	223
TWELFTH CENTURY SOUTH PORTAL OF ST. PIERRE, MOISSAC, FRANCE ( <i>European Studies</i> ) .....	224

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY THE

## Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

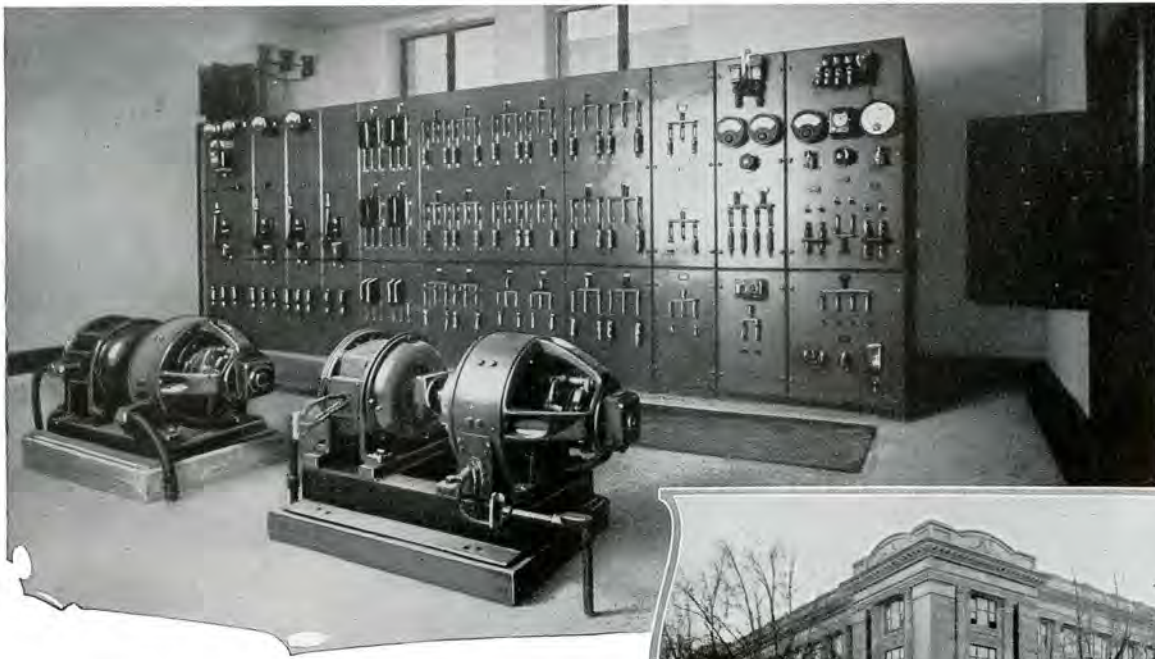
Editor—I. MARKUS

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

*Chairman*—J. P. HYNES, Ontario Association of Architects  
 JOHN M. LYLE, Ontario Association of Architects  
 PERCY E. NOBBS, Quebec Association of Architects  
 PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, Quebec Association of Architects  
 ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, Quebec Association of Architects  
 FRANK P. MARTIN, Saskatchewan Association of Architects  
 GILBERT PARFITT, Manitoba Association of Architects  
 S. M. EVELEIGH, British Columbia Association of Architects  
 W. G. BLAKEY, Alberta Association of Architects

Publication and Editorial Office - - - 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR—FIFTY CENTS PER COPY



Above—Eleven - panel C.G.E. Switchboard to control the incoming lines, transformers, and the power and lighting feeders (foreground) 3 kw. and 6½ kw. C.G.E. motor-generator sets, installed in the London Life Building.

Right—The new building of the London Life Insurance Co., London, Ont. John M. Moore & Co., Architects.

Electrical Wiring and Installation by A. N. Knowles, Electrical Construction Co.



# C.G.E. Equipment in the New London Life Building



This monogram, on all C.G.E. products, is your guarantee of quality. Behind it stand complete manufacturing resources, constant research and over thirty-six years of experience in the manufacture of electrical products.

THE electrical equipment at the new Building of the London Life Insurance Co., London, Ont., is typical of the complete service furnished by C.G.E. for building construction.

C.G.E. supplied for this modern building, transformers, switchboards, motors and control, motor-generator sets and complete wiring materials.

C.G.E. Engineers are always available to assist you in the selection of equipment for any electrical requirement. Write to your nearest C.G.E. office for this service.

## CANADIAN

# GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

28-CA-1

# Announcement

*by The Robert Mitchell Company*

As a natural step in the evolution of the Mitchell progressive policy of intensive technical development, we have pleasure in announcing that:

**Mr. HAROLD J. ROAST, F.C.S., F.C.I.C.**

Member of the Association of Professional Chemists of Quebec,

Professional Member of the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers,

Member of the Department of Metallurgy of McGill University,

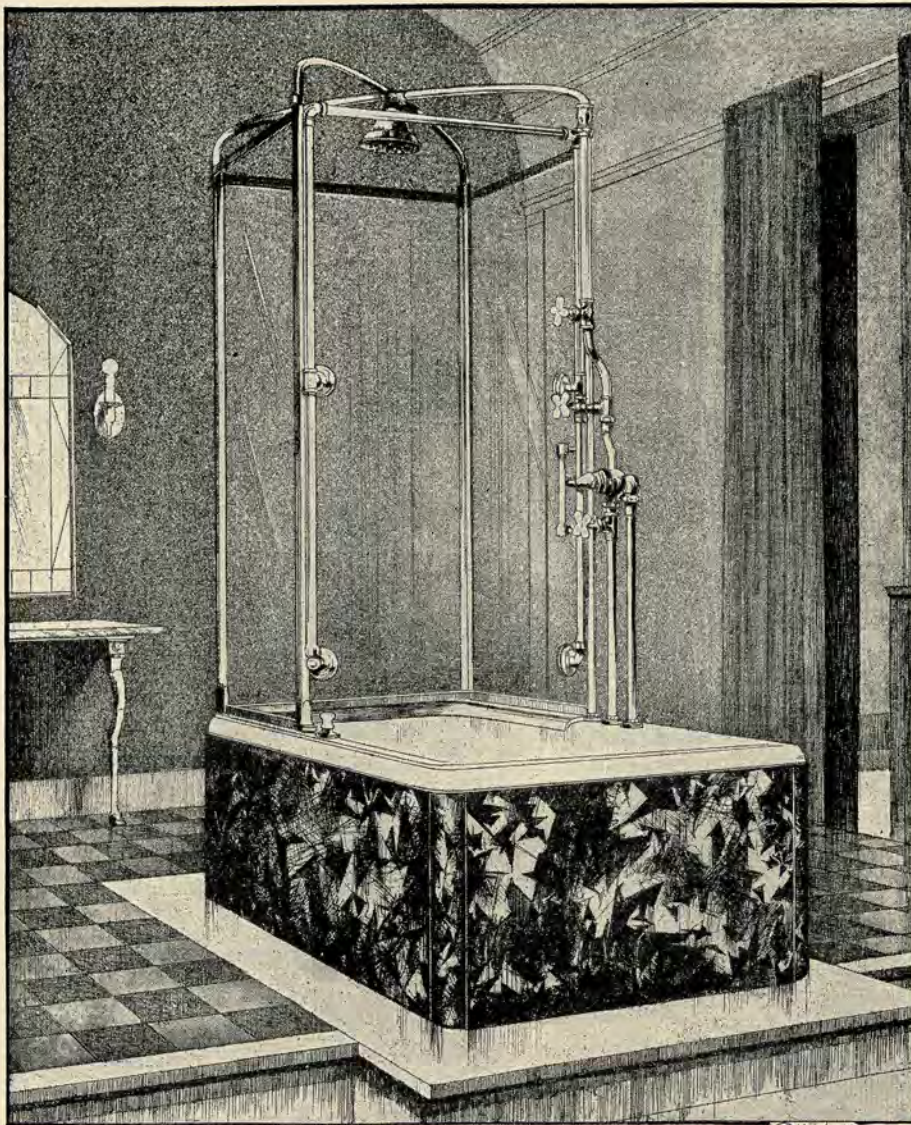
now becomes Chief Chemist and Metallurgist of The Robert Mitchell Company Limited.

Dean Ruttan of McGill University, one of the greatest of living chemists, says of him: "I consider Mr. Roast to be the best authority in Canada on the subject of non-ferrous alloys. Mr. Roast is a well-read authority on metallography. He is extremely exact with regard to the analytical purity of his alloys."

By thus placing the technical direction of our business in the charge of so eminent a metallurgical chemist as Mr. Roast, President of the National Bronze Company, our recently acquired subsidiary, we are guaranteeing to Canadian industry a level of attainment of which it can be justly proud—the equal of any in the world.

*750 Belair Avenue, Montreal.*

*May 8th, 1928.*



### *The Tarnia Bath*

SET IN BLACK AND WHITE MARBLE  
WITH CRYSTAL SHOWER

Variety is the spice that has won for the *Tarnia* its popularity. Few fixtures give the architect so wide a latitude in placement and in the choice of the encasing marble or tile. In the etching it is seen in black and white marble, the center of interest in a spacious room. In the 48-page Architect's Edition of *New Ideas for Bathrooms*, it is shown in completely decorated rooms. Write for this inspiring book.

# CRANE

EVERYTHING FOR ANY PLUMBING INSTALLATION ANYWHERE  
*Crane Limited, General Offices, 1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal + Branches and sales offices in twenty-one cities in Canada and British Isles*



**RENDERING OF THE  
ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO**

*By S. H. MAW, A.R.I.B.A.*

*Ross & Macdonald, Architects  
Sprout & Rolph, Assoc. Architects*

# The Journal Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 34

TORONTO, JUNE, 1928

Vol. V. No. 6

## EDITORIAL

WE again have the privilege of publishing as a frontispiece in THE JOURNAL another architectural rendering by S. H. Maw, A.R.I.B.A., of Montreal. The subject, which is the new Royal York Hotel at Toronto, for which Ross & Macdonald are the architects with Sproatt & Rolph as associates, has provided Mr. Maw with a splendid medium for an expression of his art, in which he has few peers. In order that we may do justice to this drawing, we are reproducing it in full colour with the hope that it will please our readers.

### THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS OUR REQUESTS

On page 219 of this issue will be found a further letter from the Hon. Mr. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, and the president's reply to it. Up to this point the Minister has not attempted to indicate the merit of the proposed plot plan or the designs for the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if this cannot be done the Government will act on the Institute's suggestion given in its memorandum to the Premier to appoint a committee from the Institute to report to the Government in detail on the proposed plans for the site and for the Departmental Buildings.

Sir Henry Thornton's letter, which is also printed in full, is much more satisfactory, as it definitely refutes the rumor which was brought to the attention of the Government in our memorial to the effect that foreign architects were to be employed on the proposed Terminal Buildings at Montreal.

### A TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION FOR TORONTO

It is gratifying to learn that the city of Toronto has at last realized the advisability and necessity of appointing a town planning commission. How this important city could ever have been allowed to grow haphazardly without any pre-conceived plan, especially since the Armistice when cities large and small both in Europe and America have been making such rapid strides in town planning, is difficult to imagine. The results, of course, are very evident, no arterial planning has ever been attempted, and very little consideration has been given to the future growth of the city. With a population of over 650,000, the City Council finds

itself wholly inadequate to provide the citizens of Toronto with such physical requirements as will assure health, comfort, safety and convenience. This shortsighted policy on the part of the city fathers in previous years is now to be corrected, and the recent appointment of a town planning commission composed of some of its most able and outstanding citizens should augur well for the progressive development of the second largest city in Canada.

Our only regret is that the City Council has not seen fit to appoint a single architect on the Commission. This is most unfortunate for the City, for who, may we ask, is more conscious than the architect of the difficulties of town planning and more able, as a result of his artistic and technical training and practical experience, to render valuable service in the planning and zoning of his city?

### RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ARCHITECT IN TOWN PLANNING

Town planning in Canada is making considerable headway. Not only has the city of Toronto seen fit to appoint a town planning commission, but the Provincial Government in the Province of Quebec has already established a similar commission for Quebec City. This commission has been given greater power than is usually accorded to town planning commissions, and they have been given the authority to conserve and re-build historic places where necessary. It is also interesting to note that the Winnipeg City Council is working with the Town Planning Institute of Canada on plans for the beautification of their city; and it is pleasing to learn that other cities throughout the Dominion are displaying a real interest in the problems of town and city improvement.

As we have stated on more than one occasion, we believe that the architects in every city should take the initiative in promoting the formation of a town planning commission. We feel that architects, both for the good of the profession and the community, should take a more active interest in civic affairs than they do, and we know of nothing that will give the profession the recognition that it deserves than the giving advice to their municipalities on such matters as street widening

and extensions, the creation of residential and industrial areas and the regulation of the height of buildings.

Now that the average citizen is beginning to display an appreciation for art and beauty it will require very little effort on the part of architects to convince him of the advantages to be derived from a well planned city with fine residential districts and beautiful buildings.

#### THE RECENT CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

On another page in this issue will be found the recorded impressions of the writer of these lines while attending the sixty-first convention of the American Institute of Architects which was held at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 16th, 17th and 18th. Numerous matters were brought up at this convention, any one of which would be worth writing about fully. There were two things, however, which we observed that deserve the attention of our members. One of these was the large number of architects of outstanding reputation who not only attended the convention, but who were exceedingly active in promoting the interests of their profession, either through the medium of committees or papers read at the convention. Although membership in the Institute is voluntary, it has succeeded in attracting a membership which not only represents the profession numerically, but which also includes architects of outstanding ability and reputation. These men participate in the affairs of the Institute to a surprising degree and the effect of this has been most beneficial to the architectural profession in the United States.

There was another incident at the convention which seemed to be treated as if it were an ordinary occurrence and which we believe could be emulated here, and that is the reading of a long list of donors to the Institute for educational purposes, scholar-

ship funds, endowment funds and awards, truly an expression of appreciation from members for the good work the Institute is doing and an evidence of commendable zeal for their profession. Is it too much to expect that our members should also show tangible appreciation of the work being done by our Institute? May we take a leaf out of our neighbour's book and hope that our members to whom we should look for leadership will in like manner contribute something toward the building up of our Institute and the architectural profession in Canada.

#### THE RECENT ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL

Included in this issue is an illustrated article by J. Rawson Gardiner on the recent Architectural Exhibition held at the Montreal Art Gallery. While the exhibition was mostly confined to drawings and sketches, it was full of interest and illustrated clearly the progress of architecture in the Province of Quebec. THE JOURNAL is pleased to be in the position of being able to let members of the Institute in other Provinces see what is being done in other parts of Canada. Exhibitions of this kind are a necessary function of every architectural body, and we know of no better medium that will stimulate interest on the part of the public in what architects are doing. We are pleased to note that it is the intention of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects to hold another exhibition early next year, which we hope will be as outstanding as was their last.

As we have stated before, we feel that similar exhibitions should be held in other Provinces and with the large number of buildings being erected in Canada at the present time, there is a wealth of material available which makes it possible for any of the Provinces to do what Quebec and Ontario have done in this regard.





FRONT ELEVATION, THE ADAMSON HOUSE, ERINDALE

## The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

By PROFESSOR E. R. ARTHUR, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.  
Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto.

*(These articles are copyright and must not be reprinted—Ed.)*

### VII.—THE ADAMSON HOUSE, ERINDALE, ONT.

THE House at Erindale, now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Adamson, presented a somewhat different appearance a few years ago. It has changed its coat. Without altering the windows or their spacing, the owner replaced the old clapboards with brickwork. Some minor changes such as the addition of nine inches to the frieze have been necessary, but when one compares the drawing of the old elevation with the present, it will be seen that the design is, in the main, unaltered.

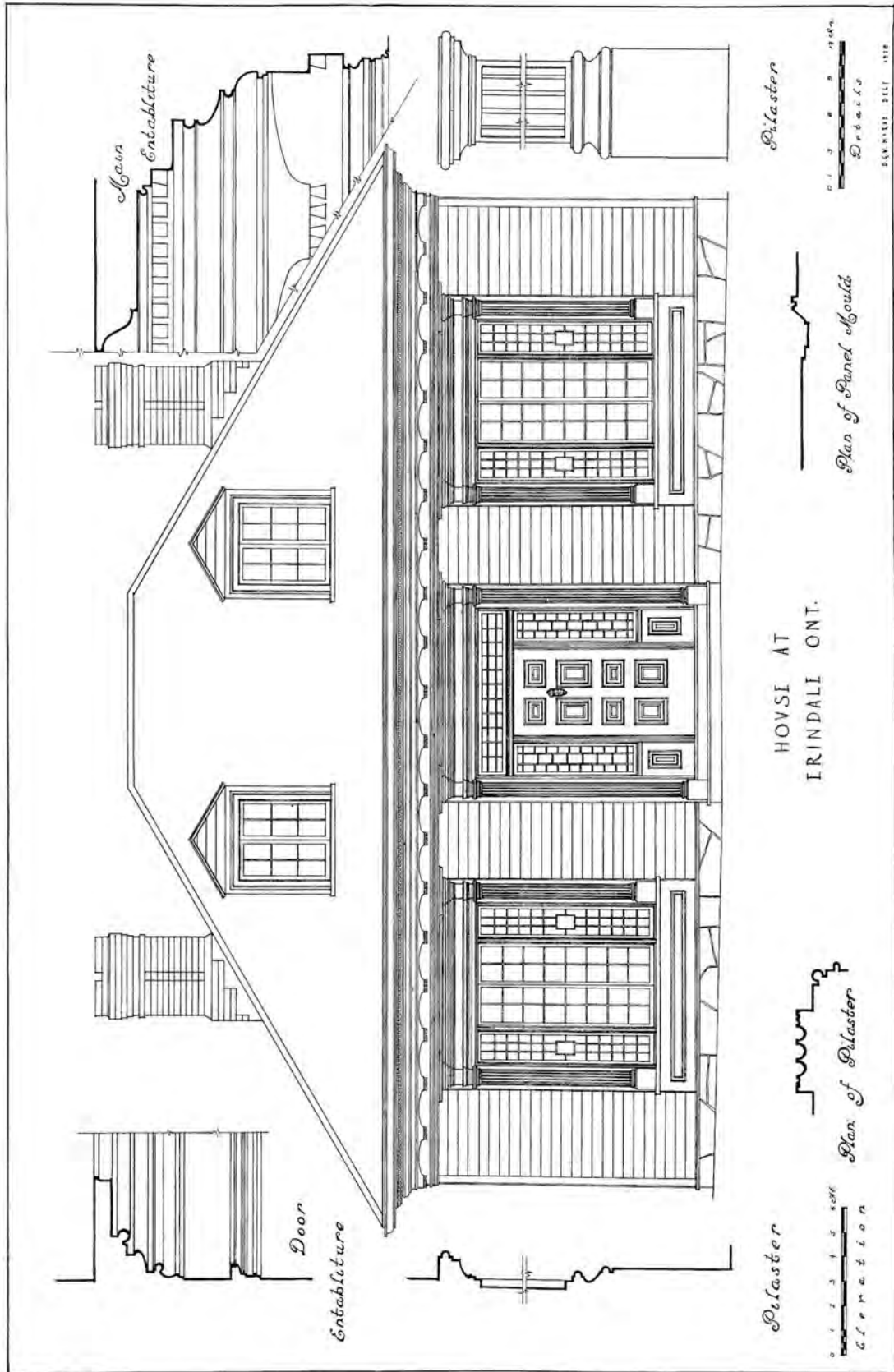
The great width of the windows (8 feet 5½ inches), which is the same as the doorway, is what strikes one on seeing this house for the first time. The panes, which are original, are quite small, and their arrangement is unusual. Scale is perfectly preserved and its achievement was no

easy matter where the elements were so large. The entablature is particularly interesting as can be seen on the quarter full-size detail; the treatment of the frieze being the only example of its kind that we have found in the Province. Many of the mouldings resemble those published by the celebrated Asher Benjamin in the United States about the year 1800.

The interior is not what one would expect from so imposing a front. There is a mantel but it is crude in design and the charm of the east and west front rooms is obtained solely by the beauty of the windows.

If successive owners are as interested in their house as Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, this little house is likely to grace the highway at Erindale for many generations.





HOVSE AT IRINDALI ONT.



THE DOORWAY, THE ADAMSON HOUSE, ERINDALE



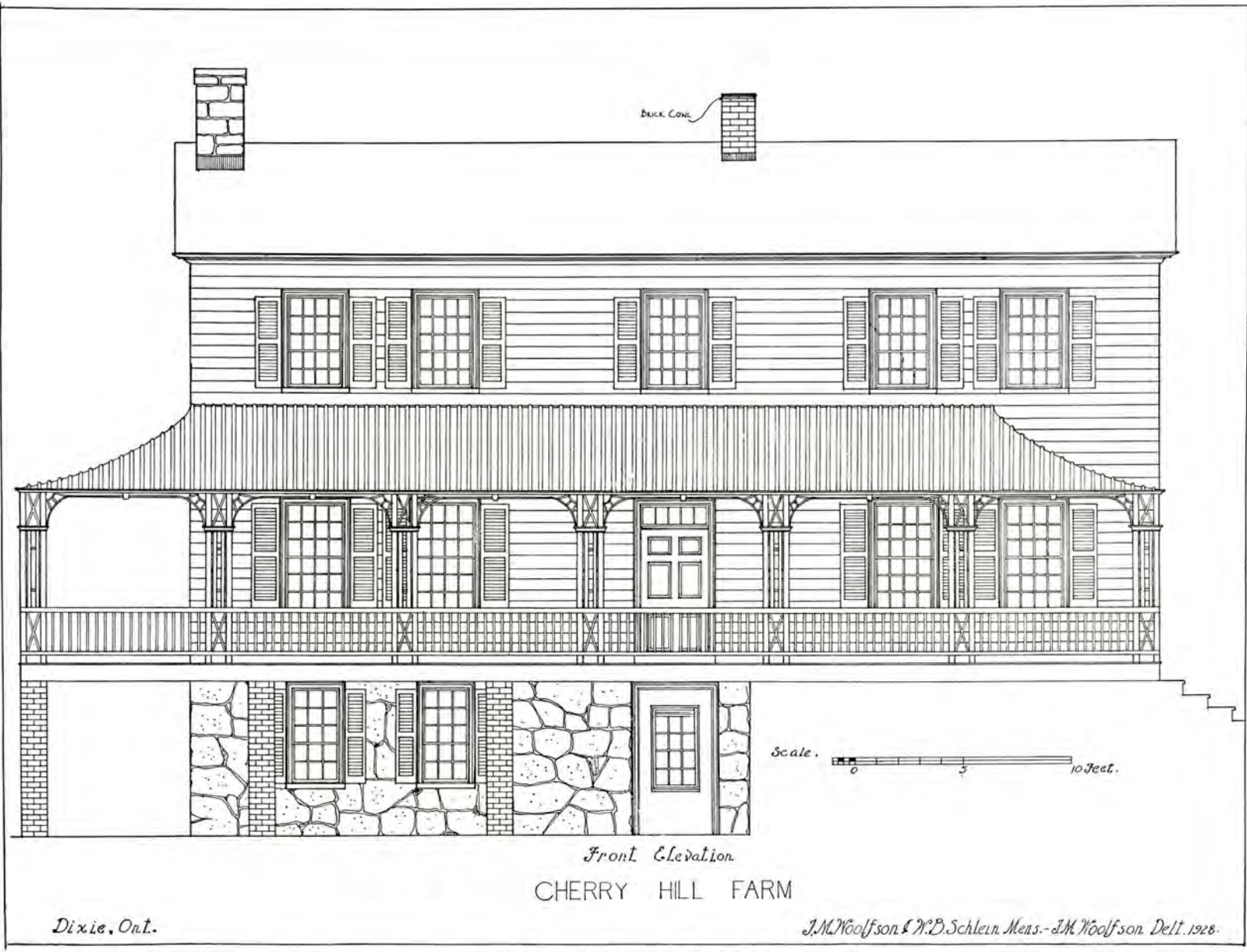
THE ORIGINAL FRONT ELEVATION, THE ADAMSON HOUSE, ERINDALE  
*(From an old photograph)*



WEST ELEVATION, THE SILVERTHORNE HOUSE, DIXIE



THE WITHDRAWING ROOM, THE SILVERTHORNE HOUSE, DIXIE



Front Elevation  
CHERRY HILL FARM

Dixie, Ont.

J.M. Wolfson & N.B. Schlein Mens. - J.M. Wolfson Delt. 1928.

## VIII.—THE SILVERTHORNE HOUSE, DIXIE, ONT.

This delightful old frame house was erected in 1807 by Joseph Silverthorne and, except in the rear where different generations have made additions, is in its original condition. While one would not like to see this house bricked in like the Erindale one, still repairs will soon have to be made to prevent the destruction of certain parts. The drawing of the front elevation must explain the front of the house which is so obscured by lilacs and larger trees as to prevent the taking of a photograph even in winter. The detail of the verandah clearly indicates the date of the house in the first half of the century. It is perfectly good in its arrangement, resembling a house at Stamford previously illustrated in this series. An interesting detail of construction is to be seen in the verandah floor at the corner where the floor boards change from eight-inch boards to narrow wedge-shaped strips radiating from a semi-circular piece at the corner of the house. We have all seen the wide boards of the early floors in Ontario, but in this house they are rarely less than twelve inches and are often eighteen inches in width.

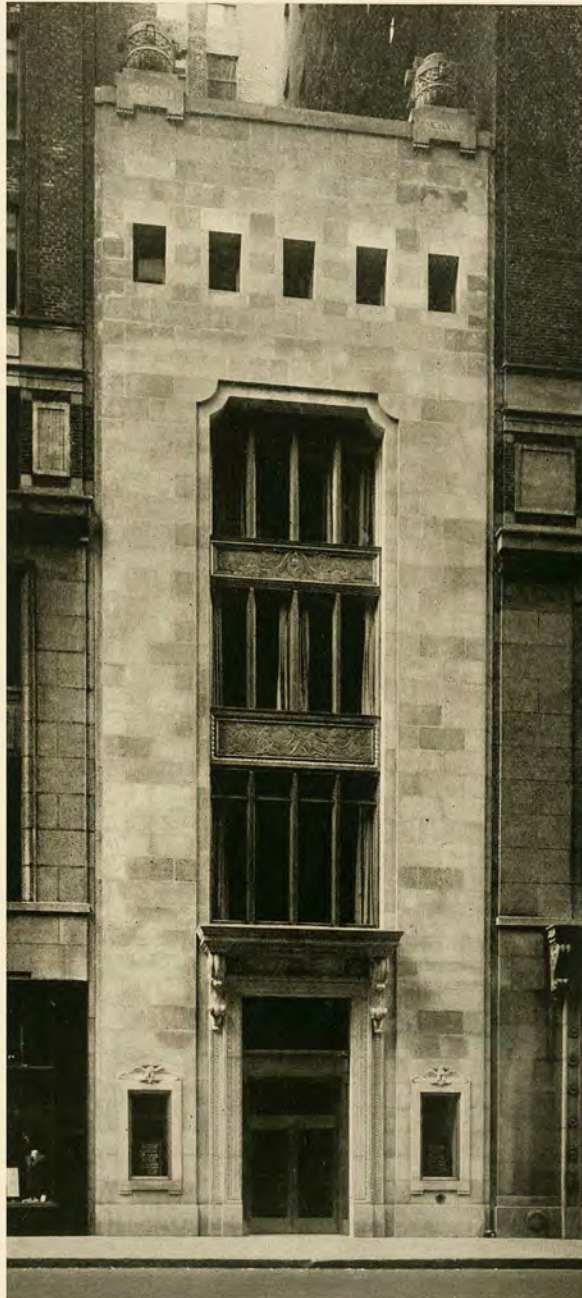
Of the many old kitchens we have visited, the Silverthorne is the most complete. The furniture, spinning wheel and the like, are not the reproductions in which the modern "home lover" delights, but are the original and necessary articles of use in the first years of the nineteenth century. The great adzed beams of the ceiling are so black with age, and the fireplace so generous and inviting that we instantly appreciated what a friend described as the "Tudor" kitchen at Dixie. The west elevation of the withdrawing room is happy in its detail in which the familiar reeding has been used to a considerable extent, and it is a pity that the mantel is off centre with the two alcoves. The photograph shows only one of these elliptical arches, but the other is identical and is lit in the same way by a fine window, four panes in width. This room is on the level of the verandah floor and the steep slope of the ground has been made use of for the kitchen which is below it, lit on two sides in the stone portion of the house (see drawing of front elevation). These "double decker" houses in Ontario are not common. A late house of this type is a brick one with an equally good verandah at Bendale.



THE KITCHEN, THE SILVERTHORNE HOUSE, DIXIE



THE COURTYARD OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
*Paul Philippe Cret, Architect*  
(Awarded Medal of Honour by The Architectural League of New York)



NATIONAL AMERICAN BUILDING NEW YORK

*Joseph H. Freedlander, Architect*

Awarded First Prize and Gold Medal for new buildings, 1927,  
by the Fifth Avenue Association, New York.



EXTENSION TO CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA  
*John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect*  
(Fig. 2. See "Architectural Exhibit at Montreal," page 211)





MR. ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL'S GARDEN, MONTREAL  
*Rickson A. Outhet, F.A.S.L.A., Architect*  
(Fig. 11. See "Architectural Exhibit at Montreal," page 211)



Fig. 1. UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL  
*Ernest Cormier, Architecte*

## The Architectural Exhibit at the Art Gallery, Montreal

(See also plates on pages 207, 209)

By J. RAWSON GARDINER

THE advisability of educating the public in the importance of employing an architect has been discussed lately in many places and from many angles. The recent spring exhibition held at the Montreal Art Gallery is undoubtedly one form in which this education is attempted and judging from the numbers studying the drawings there is an increasing interest being taken in such works.

There is, generally speaking, little understanding or appreciation of the immense amount of detail done by the architect in the production of a building and this side of the question may be, possibly, one which the Royal Architectural Institute might study. If, for instance, a combined exhibition of Arts and Crafts and architectural drawings with full size details of mantels, doorways, carving and ornamental ironwork showing the architect's drawing alongside the finished product was held in all our chief cities a very beneficial effect might be produced in the minds of the average citizen who has had little or no experience in building.

Few persons appear to realize the large number of detail drawings made by the architect before a building of any size is complete, and merely to show

perspective sketches or photographs of the finished structure probably adds to this all too prevalent view.

These preliminary remarks were suggested by the present exhibition—that good as it is in its limited sphere, there are only 79 exhibits from 29 firms, and doubtless adding its quota to the cause of educating the public to the better appreciation of architecture and the architect, it still leaves much that might be done before the general public will realize fully the advantages to him of employing an architect.

The purpose of this article, however, is to discuss in detail the drawings so let us not wander further, but take the various classes of buildings in turn and, by comparing them glean some idea of the exhibition as a whole.

Taking the larger buildings first we find Mr. Ernest Cormier's very interesting block of buildings for the Université de Montréal (Fig. 1), Mr. John S. Archibald's extensions to the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, which naturally follow the lines of the older structure (Fig. 2) and Barott & Blackader's new head office building, Montreal, now in course of erection on Beaver Hall Hill for the Bell Tele-

phone Company (Fig. 3); these three drawings show very varied treatments, but each has much merit in the massing of the whole; without plan or detail it is difficult to criticize the work fully.

is well represented but, unfortunately, appears to run to a somewhat standard architectural type as shown in Mr. Kenneth Rea's Banks at Halifax and Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal and



Fig. 3. BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, MONTREAL  
*Barott & Blackader, Architects*

Of the smaller buildings used commercially, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh shows the proposed new Office building for Hanson Brothers, which should prove a very interesting addition to the architecture of St. James Street (Fig. 4). The bank of Montreal

Lawson & Little's model of the bank at Quebec. Of churches, Maginnis & Walsh, with J. Turcotte as local representative, have a large water colour drawing of the Church of the Ascension in course of erection at Westmount, Que. It is a

stone gothic structure with tower at the crossing but the front entrance, in the drawing, somehow fails to impress one. It has been given the place of honour by the hanging committee, and is pro-

Mr. Alphonse Piché exhibits a drawing of his recently completed Presbyterian Church in Montreal West; a small stone church with tower forming the central front entrance.

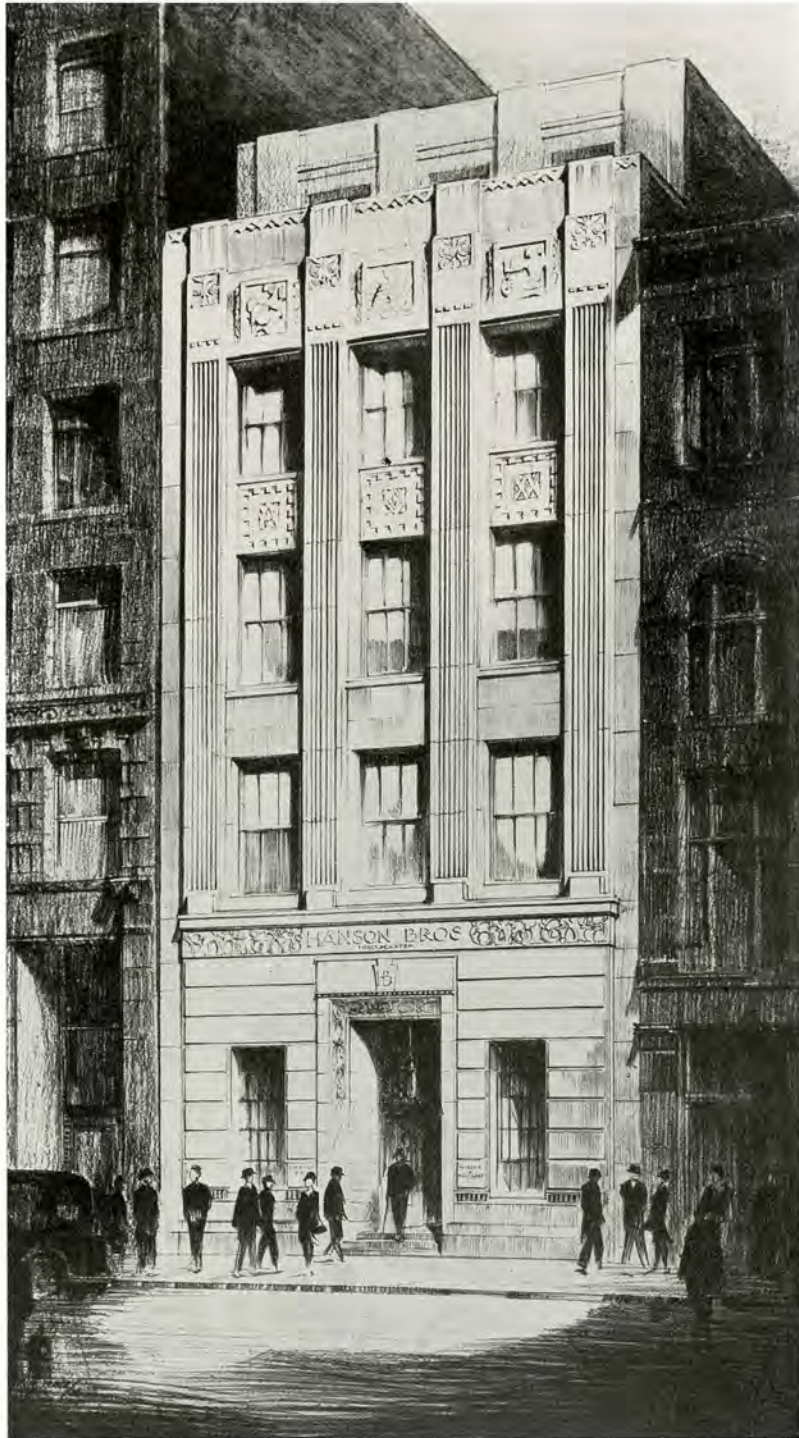


Fig. 4. OFFICE BUILDING FOR HANSON BROS., MONTREAL  
*H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect*

bably the largest drawing in the room. (Fig. 5).

Mr. Thacker shows the proposed church of the Christian Scientists, this design having recently been given the first award in a competition. It shows much merit both in plan and elevation. (Fig. 6).

Of residential work there are several photographs or drawings of field stone houses which more or less successfully attempt to follow the lines of the early French Canadian farmhouses in the Province of Quebec.

Messrs. Nobbs & Hyde show their excellent

residence for Mr. Arthur Scott at Dorval, Que. Shorey & Ritchie have their much discussed residence on the slope of the Westmount hill for Mr. Nesbitt; (See May issue page 175). Mr. Durnford has Mr. Wanklyn's house (see May issue page 175), also on the upper slope of the Westmount hill, while Perry & Luke have a residence on Forden Crescent. These, and others not shown at the exhibition, have taken the old simple, rugged, "habitant" fieldstone farmhouse as their inspiration and much may be accomplished along these lines in capable hands. Brick for residential work has

Shorey & Ritchie have a drawing by H. R. Wiggs of their country house for Mr. D. Forbes Angus, which has a long roofline with two stalwart chimneys which should fit into the landscape. (Fig. 7).

Excellent photographs of details are shown by Messrs. Maxwell & Pitts, the first a sun room in Dr. Chipman's house with very pleasing effect of rug, furnishings and rough plastered walls, the other a good detail of a fireplace in Mr. Percy Cowan's residence. (See May issue page 176).

Nobbs & Hyde have a very interesting sheet of wrought iron work and other details from various



Fig. 5. CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, WESTMOUNT, QUE.  
*Maginnis & Walsh, Architects, J. Turcotte, Associate*

almost entirely superseded stone since the war as cut stone became nearly prohibitive in price. The use of rough field stone with little or no cut stone is the main hope of a return to stone for the smaller work. Very satisfactory results have been obtained where simplicity is the keynote as it was in the old Quebec buildings.

In the United States, architects have often taken the Old Colonial, white clapboarded house for their inspiration in modern New England houses, while in Pennsylvania the fine ledge stone obtained there has been used in following the lines of the early buildings of that district which were based on the English, Cotswold stone cottages. In California the old Spanish "Mission" buildings are the fundamental source of many a design at the present time. Why therefore should not the architect in Quebec gain inspiration from the simple and pleasing lines of the old stone farmhouses?

buildings erected by them; that shown in Fig. 9 will give some idea of their work.

H. Ross Wiggs has several drawings of residences and his work is also seen in the exhibition for other architects. Fig. 10 is selected as giving an excellent idea of his method.

P. R. Wilson has a simple little drawing of a straggling group with a long, low wall connecting house to outbuildings with good effect. The white on the roofs gives a somewhat Christmas card appearance which detracts from the drawing.

It is to be regretted that there are not more drawings showing either town planning schemes as this is a live issue at the present time in Montreal, or landscape design. Mr. Rickson Outhet has an excellent photograph of a corner in Mr. Arthur Campbell's garden on a hilly slope, a somewhat difficult subject well carried out (Fig. 11), and a scheme for the Civic Centre Competition recently

held for Birmingham, England. It is a careful study of a mingling of the older buildings with the proposed new structures surrounding a wide central mall.

There are several well-known architects who are not represented and as a collection should show all

the best work of the past year it is to be trusted next spring will have even a better and more representative exhibit. The Art Association have given over a large room for the architects and they should show their appreciation by making the exhibition as successful as possible.

## Les Envois des Architectes à l'Exposition de la Galerie des Arts de Montréal

PAR J. RAWSON GARDINER

ON a récemment traité sous toutes ses faces la question de l'importance de faire comprendre au public combien il lui est utile d'avoir recours aux lumières d'un architecte. Le

breuses personnes qui ne comprennent qu'imparfaitement les divers procédés de la construction.

Peu de gens conçoivent clairement le nombre considérable de détails et d'études préliminaires

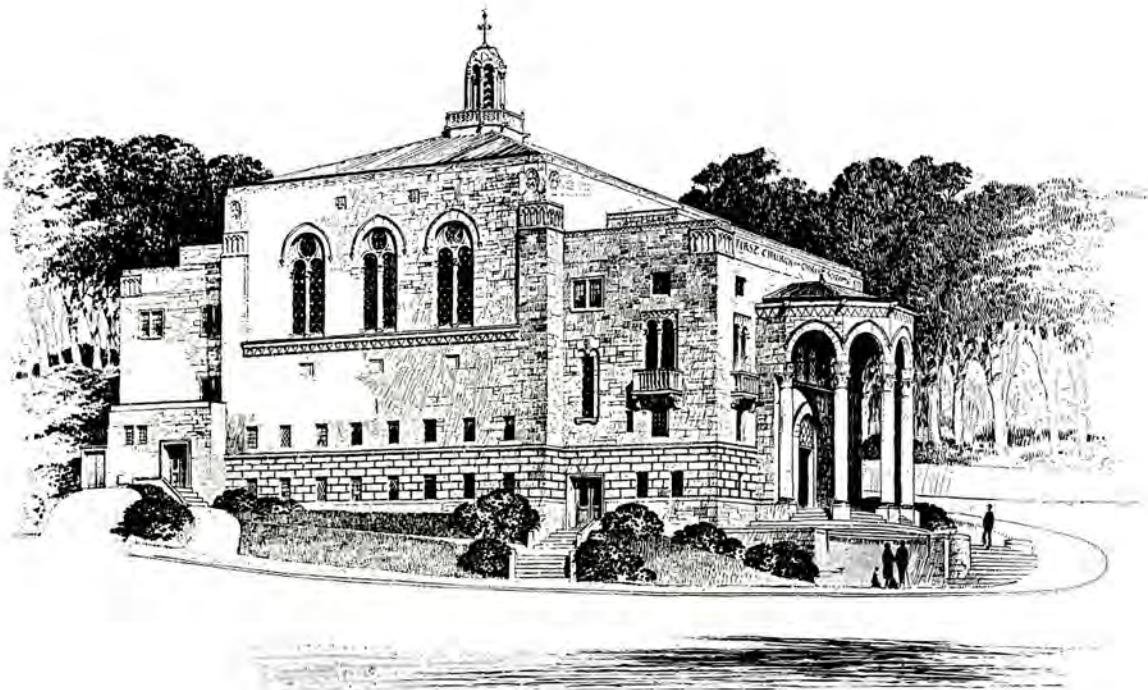


Fig. 6. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MONTREAL  
A. D. Thacker, A.R.I.B.A., Architect

Salon du Printemps de la Galerie des Arts de Montréal est assurément un des moyens pratiques par lesquels on s'efforce d'atteindre ce but et, si l'on considère le nombre de personnes qui y ont étudié les divers envois, il semble prouvé que l'on s'intéresse de plus en plus à ces travaux.

En général, on ne comprend et l'on n'apprécie que peu la somme immense des travaux de détail exécutés par l'architecte au cours de l'élaboration d'un édifice. C'est là un aspect de la question que l'Institut Royal d'Architecture pourrait peut-être analyser avec profit. S'il y avait, par exemple, dans nos villes les plus importantes, une exposition conjointe d'Arts et Métiers et de dessins architecturaux, avec détails, vraie grandeur, de cheminées, portes, sculpture et ciselure, fer ornemental, etc., où l'on pourrait voir les dessins de l'architecte en regard de l'objet exécuté, nous croyons que cette méthode renseignerait avantageusement les nom-

exécutés par l'architecte avant qu'un édifice soit terminé, quelles que soient ses dimensions. Et se borner à exposer des croquis en perspective ou des photographies de la construction achevée n'a probablement pour effet que d'accroître cette ignorance.

Ces quelques remarques nous ont été suggérées par l'exposition que nous voulons apprécier ici, car, si intéressante qu'elle soit, dans la mesure d'un champ nécessairement restreint, 29 maisons n'y ont fourni que 79 envois. Ils aideront sans doute à faire mieux comprendre au public et l'architecture et l'architecte, mais il nous faut avouer qu'il reste encore fort à faire avant que la population ne comprenne pleinement combien il est sage de retenir les services d'un architecte.

Le but principal de cet article étant d'apprécier les divers envois, il sied de ne pas discuter plus longtemps ce sujet mais de tenter de donner à

mes lecteurs une impression générale de l'exposition en étudiant et comparant les divers genres d'édifices qui y sont représentés.

Si nous considérons d'abord les édifices de vastes dimensions, il nous faut noter le groupe fort intéressant projeté par M. Ernest Cormier pour l'Université de Montréal (1), les agrandissements effectués par M. John S. Archibald au Château Laurier, à Ottawa, qui suivent naturellement les lignes de l'édifice préexistant (2), et, de MM. Barott et Blackader, le nouvel immeuble de la Cie des Téléphones (3), actuellement en voie de

ment en voie d'érection. C'est un édifice gothique, en pierre. On y voit une centrale, porte, qui, sur le dessin du moins, ne crée pas une impression des plus favorables. Ce travail occupe la place d'honneur; nous ne croyons pas que la salle en contienne d'autres de format plus considérable (5).

M. Thacker expose un projet d'église qui a obtenu récemment un premier prix dans un concours, et dont le plan et l'élévation ont de grands mérites (6). Elle sera occupée par les "Christian Scientists."



Fig. 7. RESIDENCE FOR D. FORBES ANGUS, SENNEVILLE, P.Q.  
*Shorey & Ritchie, Architects*

construction sur la Côte du "Beaver Hall." Quoique de traitement fort différent, chacun de ces trois dessins a de grands mérites quant à l'agencement de la masse. Une appréciation plus complète ne saurait être faite sans les plans et les détails.

Au nombre des édifices commerciaux de dimensions moins imposantes, citons l'immeuble projeté de MM. Hanson Brothers, par M. Fetherstonhaugh, qui ne pourra qu'ajouter notablement à l'architecture de la rue Saint-Jacques (4). La Banque de Montréal est bien représentée, mais il semble regrettable, au point de vue architectural, que les banques de Halifax, Notre-Dame de Grâce, et Montréal, exécutées par M. Kenneth Rea, soient toutes également du type classique, ainsi que le modèle de la banque, à Québec, de MM. Lawson et Little.

Parmi les églises, MM. Maginnis et Walsh, qui ont pour représentant local M. J. Turcotte, exposent une grande reproduction, en couleurs, de l'Eglise de l'Ascension, à Westmount, actuelle-

M. Alphonse Piché expose un dessin de l'Eglise Presbytérienne que l'on vient de construire à Montréal-Ouest une petite église de pierre, dont la tour forme la porte centrale.

Il y a plusieurs photographies et dessins de domiciles particuliers. Ce sont des maisons de pierre des champs, qui s'efforcent, avec plus ou moins de succès, de suivre les lignes des vieilles maisons de cultivateurs de la Province de Québec.

MM. Nobbs et Hyde exposent une superbe maison que M. Arthur Scott fait construire à Dorval, et MM. Shorey et Ritchie celle, fort discutée, qu'occupera M. Nesbitt sur la colline de Westmount (voir notre numéro de mai, p. 175). Dans la même localité, notons la maison de M. Wanklyn, par M. Durnford (voir notre numéro de mai, p. 175), et celle dessinée par MM. Perry et Luke, qui sera bâtie sur le "Forden Crescent." Tous ces dessins s'inspirent de la ferme canadienne de jadis, modèle précieux pour qui sait l'utiliser avec tact et habileté. Les maisons particulières en brique ont presque complètement

remplacé les maisons de pierre, depuis la guerre, la pierre de taille étant devenue d'un prix inabordable. L'emploi de la pierre des champs, accompagnée ou non de pierre de taille, laisse prévoir que nous reviendrons à la pierre, du moins quant aux constructions de dimensions restreintes. La simplicité caractérise ces copies de l'ancien, et l'on a déjà obtenu des résultats des plus intéressants.

Particulièrement dans la Nouvelle-Angleterre, les architectes américains s'inspirent souvent de la maison coloniale blanche, lambrissée extérieurement

celle du solarium de la maison de M. le docteur Chipman, où le tapis, les meubles et les murs de plâtre "à la paysanne" sont du plus bel effet. La seconde est un détail habilement exécuté d'une cheminée chez M. Percy Cowans (voir notre numéro de mai, p. 176).

MM. Nobbs et Hyde nous montrent d'intéressantes pièces de fer forgé et d'autres détails provenant des divers édifices qu'ils ont construits. La gravure (9) en est un bon exemple.

Plusieurs dessins de maisons particulières sont exposés par M. H. Ross Wiggs, et l'on peut aussi



Fig. 10. RENDERING FOR A COUNTRY HOUSE  
H. Ross Wiggs, A.R.I.B.A., Architect

en bois. La pierre que l'on trouve en abondance en Pensylvanie a, d'autre part, poussé les architectes de cet état à imiter les vieilles maisons de cette région, qui suivait fidèlement les lignes des *cottages* de pierre des Monts Cotswold, en Angleterre. En Californie, on voit actuellement d'innombrables maisons de style espagnol, dit *Mission*. Pourquoi l'architecte de la Province de Québec ne suivrait-il pas ces exemples, puisque les lignes charmantes et simples de nos fermes sont là pour l'inspirer?

MM. Shorey et Ritchie ont envoyé un dessin, par M. H. R. Wiggs, de la maison de campagne qu'ils ont construite pour M. D. Forbes Angus. On y remarque une longue toiture et deux imposantes cheminées qui s'harmoniseront fort bien avec le paysage (7).

D'excellentes photographies de détails sont exposées par MM. Maxwell et Pitts. La première est

voir des travaux de M. Wiggs parmi les envois d'autres architectes. La gravure (10) caractérise bien sa méthode.

Un petit dessin, très simple, de M. P. R. Wilson nous montre un groupe irrégulier, habilement composé d'une maison et de communs reliés par un mur bas et long. Cette composition nous plairait plus encore si le blanc des toitures n'évoquait quelque peu les coloriages des cartes de Noël. . .

Regrettons de n'avoir pas vu plus de compositions relatives à l'urbanisme, question actuellement des plus discutées à Montréal. Nous en disons autant des projets de paysages et d'architecture des jardins. Une excellente photographie de M. Outhet nous fait voir un coin du jardin de M. Arthur Campbell, sur une petite colline—sujet difficile et habilement exécuté (11). Du même, un projet de concours (*Civic Centre Competition*), envoyé récemment à Birmingham, Angleterre.



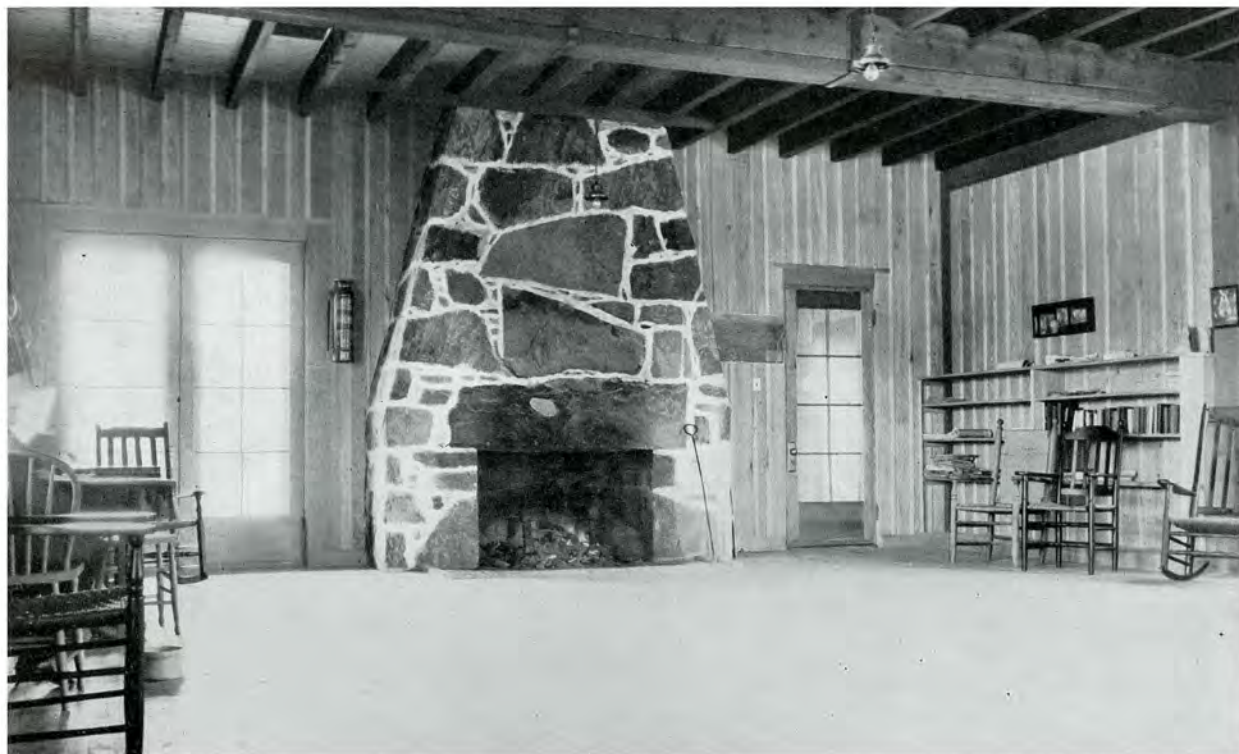


Fig. 12. CLUB CHAPLEAU-LA-MINERVE, P.Q.  
H. S. Labelle, Architecte

C'est une étude soigneuse, où des édifices déjà construits se mêlent à des constructions projetées, autour d'une vaste promenade centrale.

Nombre d'architectes bien connus ne sont pas représentés cette année. Une exposition de ce

genre devant réunir tous les meilleurs travaux de l'année, exprimons le voeu que le prochain Salon du Printemps sera plus complet. La Galerie des Arts a offert une vaste pièce aux architectes, c'est à eux de témoigner leur gratitude en donnant à l'exposition tout l'éclat possible.



Fig. 9. ENTRANCE GATEWAY, SUNNYSIDE ROAD, WESTMOUNT, P. Q.  
Nobbs & Hyde, Architects

## Correspondence Arising from the R.A.I.C. Memorial to the Government

EDITOR'S NOTE—The letter which follows is from the Honourable John C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, in reply to President Hynes' letter of March 21st. (This letter appeared on page 148 of the April issue of THE JOURNAL). A copy of the reply sent by the president to the Minister of Public Works is also printed herewith, as well as a letter from Sir Henry Thornton with respect to a Canadian architect being employed on the Montreal terminal buildings.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Ottawa, Ont.  
16th April, 1928.

J. P. Hynes, Esq.,  
President,  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,  
73 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I regret that press of business and absence from the city have prevented me replying before to your letter of the 21st ultimo, with reference to architectural and other matters in connection with my department.

The chief architect has placed before the department your letter to him of the 10th ultimo, a copy of which accompanied your letter to me of the 21st March, in which you enumerated under items from one to five, certain matters which you requested be given consideration.

Your first suggestion regarding the collection of duty of plans prepared by foreign architects, has been referred to the Honourable the Minister of the Department of National Revenue, to which department matters of this nature appertain.

Regarding your recommendation that in the town planning of Ottawa and the Federal District, a comprehensive plan should be prepared under qualified technical advisors, I would point out that in 1915, the Government, at a very heavy expense, appointed a commission known as the Federal Town Planning Commission, which prepared an exhaustive and comprehensive report and plans for the complete layout of Ottawa and the Federal District, and the department is not aware of any organized criticism of the scheme as submitted.

As to your suggestion that the National Societies of Arts and Science be given recognition by the Government, and that a committee be convened from them by me to consider the question of travelling scholarships, will you kindly elaborate on this suggestion, and let me know to what societies you refer; also how you would propose to work out your proposition.

With reference to item four in your letter, may say that the Government has already appointed a committee and has consulted men of eminent standing with reference to the proposed departmental buildings at Ottawa.

As to the retention by the Government of architects in private practice, for the erection of Dominion buildings, this has been the practice of the department in the past, whenever it has been found necessary.

Your suggestion respecting the employment of foreign architects on the proposed terminal buildings for the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, has been submitted to the Honourable the

Minister of Railways, as matters of this nature are under his jurisdiction.

From your letter of the 21st ultimo, and also from the one addressed to the chief architect, it would appear you are under the impression that the department proceeded with the layout of the site, as approved, and the preparation of drawings and specifications for the new departmental building without consulting professional men competent to advise on matters of this nature.

In this connection I would like to call your attention to the fact that after the property on Wellington Street was acquired, the Government consulted Mr. Frederick Todd, landscape artist and town planner, of Montreal, who prepared a layout of the property. Mr. Todd showed a mall centering on McKenzie Tower, and stressed the fact that in laying out the Wellington Street property, consideration should be given Parliament Hill and the existing buildings thereon. The Government also engaged the services of Mr. Edward White, landscape architect, of London, England, and in submitting a scheme Mr. White reported he had consulted Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Maurice Webb, architects, of London, England, and stated that "a study of the ground plan makes it clear that to use the site to the best economic advantage, there must be a double line of buildings running east and west. These lines of buildings would naturally be separated by a boulevard." The Town Planning Commission above mentioned, also prepared plans in which the site was laid out in blocks parallel to Wellington Street and at right angles thereto, with buildings facing north and south.

As you are aware, in 1913 competitive designs were invited for these departmental buildings, together with the layout of the site, and the following gentlemen were appointed assessors:

Mr. T. E. Colcutt, past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
Mr. J. H. G. Russell, past president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.  
Mr. J. O. Marchand, A.D.G.F., R.A.I.C., Montreal.

These assessors awarded prizes to six of the competitors, namely:

Messrs. MacFarlane & Raine, Montreal.  
Messrs. Robb & Mitchell, Montreal.  
Messrs. Hutchison, Wood and Miller, Montreal.  
Mr. W. E. Noffke, Ottawa.  
Mr. Thos. A. Moody, London, England  
Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Montreal.

Of these successful competitors the following, I understand, are members or were members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:

Messrs. MacFarlane & Raine.  
Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Robb & Mitchell.  
Messrs. Hutchison, Wood and Miller.  
Mr. Noffke.  
Messrs. Saxe & Archibald.

In all the schemes submitted by the successful competitors, Wellington Street was used as a base line, and the buildings were placed parallel to that street, or at right angles thereto, with their principal facades facing north and south. None

of the schemes submitted by the successful competitors were considered entirely satisfactory, and as the war started, and building operations ceased, no further action was taken in the matter. The Government, however, paid the premiums to the six successful competitors, in accordance with the terms of the competition.

In 1920, the Government appointed a committee consisting of Mr. R. C. Wright, chief architect of the Department of Public Works, Mr. Thos. Adams, town planner, and Mr. David Ewart, I.S.O., R.A.I.C., Dominion consulting architect, to study all the plans and suggestions submitted, and prepare a layout of the site, embodying the best features of the various schemes submitted by previous experts. While Mr. Ewart agreed with the other members of the committee as to the general layout, namely, using Wellington Street as a base line, he differed on the question of placing a building between Bank Street and the West Block, and submitted a separate scheme in this connection. After careful consideration by a committee to aid the Minister of Public Works in the determination of all questions germane to the selection of sites and generally of all matters conducive to the beautification of government buildings and grounds, the Government adopted the scheme submitted by Messrs. Wright & Adams, which is in no manner a radical departure from the schemes of previous experts, and as stated, embodied what were considered the best features. An Order-in-Council was accordingly passed, approving of the layout as submitted by Messrs. Wright & Adams, and authorizing the department to make arrangements for the erection of a departmental building at the corner of Wellington and Bank Streets, the building to be constructed after the chateau type of architecture.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, addressed to the chief architect, which he has placed before me, I note you state you consider Wellington Street and the Mall are not wide enough for the proper setting of the proposed buildings; that the direction of these thoroughfares is too nearly east and west to permit proper lighting of the buildings fronting thereon.

In this connection may say that all the above-mentioned experts in their schemes have placed the buildings parallel or at right angles to Wellington Street, and in many cases closer to the street line than the Government plans. All, with a few exceptions, have indicated a street or mall, parallel to Wellington Street. None have suggested that Wellington Street is not wide enough for the proper lighting of the buildings.

Furthermore, you state that the site as laid out is exactly city blocks of the much condemned gridiron type.

In all the schemes submitted, Wellington Street has been used as a base line and the site divided parallel and at right angles to that thoroughfare, forming what may be called, if so desired, city blocks.

I note you also state that as a result of the above, the buildings have been planned with some of the courts opening to the north. That courts should be avoided, but if used, should be of adequate width and open only to the south.

May I call your attention to the fact that none of the experts have indicated they are of the

opinion it is absolutely essential that courts should be avoided, and that if used, should open only to the south. Examination of the various layouts will show to the contrary and that the experts have evidently considered other matters of greater importance. In this connection Parliament Hill might be cited, on which the three blocks have been placed parallel to Wellington Street, and at right angles thereto. None of the courts in connection with these buildings face south, those of the east and west blocks facing north. Furthermore, when the centre block was destroyed by fire and entirely removed a few years ago, there was no question as to the desirability of reconstructing it in any other position than parallel to Wellington Street, facing north and south. This building has enclosed courts.

You recommend that the property be laid out and the buildings located thereon in such a manner as to obtain the maximum of sunlight and air.

If the entire property is laid out as a park and the buildings placed in such a manner as to obtain the maximum of sunlight and air as you suggest, it would necessitate them being placed neither parallel to Wellington Street or at right angles thereto, and without regard to the buildings or physical features of Parliament Hill. In none of the schemes submitted by the experts is it shown, nor have any suggested or hinted that the entire site should be laid out in this manner. Many have drawn attention to the fact that in preparing a layout, regard should be given Parliament Hill and the position of the buildings thereon.

For the purpose of easy reference, it has been assumed that Wellington Street runs east and west, when, in point of fact, it runs northeast by southeast.

When your attention was called to the fact that men highly qualified to express an opinion had endorsed the approved Government layout plan, you stated: "My answer was that opinion, no matter from whom, was of little value when facts demonstrated the contrary."

It is not considered a fact which can be demonstrated that the grounds should be laid out as a park and the buildings placed thereon having regard for the maximum of sunlight and air only, irrespective of their relation to existing streets or Parliament Hill, but is rather a matter of opinion.

In substantiation of the above, may I call attention to a report of the League of Nations, regarding a competition which was lately held in connection with the erection of an Assembly Hall, a new building for the secretariat and a library for the League of Nations at Geneva. In this case a special committee was appointed to study the question in connection with the new buildings, and to select a plan. The committee selected one plan from among nine for which prizes were awarded, and availed itself of the power conferred upon it by the Assembly Resolution, of proposing changes to the chosen plan with a view to taking advantage of the features of other designs. The committee accordingly proposed that the authors of the selected plan should collaborate with the authors of three of the other designs in working out and executing a revised plan. This was attempted and when the various competitors got together it was found they could not agree on what changes should be made, each competitor

adhering to his plan as submitted. A deadlock ensued and the matter was referred back to the committee to decide what action was to be taken and the committee had to ultimately employ all the architects whose plans had desirable features and appoint one to represent the whole in dealing with the committee, at an increased fee.

From the above, it will be seen that even men of the highest professional standing cannot entirely agree, and it indicates that matters of this kind are not facts that can be demonstrated, but as stated, are entirely matters of opinion.

The procedure of the above-mentioned competition is practically that which has been followed by the Government with respect to the Wellington Street property. Plans and suggestions were prepared by men of the very highest professional standing, but none of the schemes were found entirely satisfactory. The Government accordingly appointed a committee of three to draw up a revised plan, embodying what were considered the best features of the various schemes submitted, and the final layout of the property and the style of architecture were approved by the Governor-in-Council.

In view of the above, I am sure you will acknowledge that the department has not prepared and adopted the present plans for the layout of the site and the building in question, without first obtaining the opinion of town planners and professional men, thoroughly competent to advise in such matters. The standing and ability of these gentlemen cannot for a moment be questioned, and among their number the following are members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:

Mr. Frank Darling, Toronto.  
 Messrs. MacFarlane & Raine, Montreal.  
 Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Robb & Mitchell, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Hutchison, Wood & Miller, Montreal.  
 Mr. W. E. Noffke, Ottawa.  
 Messrs. Saxe and Archibald, Montreal.  
 Mr. David Ewart, I.S.O.  
 Mr. J. O. Marchand, Montreal.  
 Mr. J. H. G. Russell.

The two latter were assessors in connection with the competition for buildings and layout of the site.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you of the Government's regard for the opinions of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and my appreciation of the very courteous manner in which the Institute has dealt with the matter in question.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. ELLIOTT.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF  
CANADA

Office of the President,  
73 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont.  
May 16th, 1928.

Hon. Mr. J. C. Elliott,  
Minister of Public Works,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, I apologize for not replying more promptly, but at this time of the year I find either my own business or that of the Institute must suffer delay in being attended to, and this time it was the Institute's turn.

In regard to the Federal District, I am quite aware of the plans which you mention as having been prepared, but am not aware that any technically qualified person has been put in charge of carrying these plans into effect, although active work is now in evidence in Ottawa, presumably on this plan or some modification of it. It is important that some such person should be in charge, as the constantly changing circumstances in a city make it impossible for a plan to automatically, as it were, develop itself physically.

The travelling scholarships may be illustrated by the following suggestion in regard to architecture. First, a committee appointed by the Government (the Institute would be pleased to act for the Government in this matter if so desired) would draw up a programme for a competition, the winner of which would be given, say \$1,500, and obligated to travel under the direction of the committee for a period of one year, and upon his return to exhibit or publish the result of his work while abroad.

The competitors should be Canadians and not more than twenty-five years of age, and would be permitted to compete by submitting to the committee work which, in its judgment, showed sufficient ability to warrant his competing for the scholarship.

The societies referred to in this matter were given in the Institute's memorial to the Government, and are:

The Royal Society of Canada.  
 The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.  
 The Royal Architectural Institute.  
 The Town Planning Institute.

I am sorry if my letters have given you the impression that I thought your department proceeded with the layout of the site of the departmental buildings without professional advice, as I have been aware of all the steps in this matter which you have taken such length to recite. I do

not, however, admit the competency of some of the advisors you mention, neither do I admit the pertinency of the inference that the parties connected with these opinions and competitions endorse the plan of the site and of the proposed buildings as they now are. This would be an endorsement of something that did not exist when they expressed these opinions or took part in the competition.

In citing the situation developed by the League of Nations competition, I feel that you have gone far afield to cast an unwarranted slur on the profession of architecture. It appears to me that the mistake here was made by the committee that asked the architects of the designs submitted to drop their special interest—that it resulted in an unsurmountable disagreement—is not surprising. Is this not constantly the situation in your own profession where men of the highest legal attainments are invariably in disagreement with each other before the courts?

May I call your attention to the fact that while your last letter evidenced by its length a desire to exhaust the subject under discussion, it does not attempt to present the merits of the site plan or of the ground plan of the proposed buildings.

It would be interesting to learn of the economic and artistic merits of the ground plan of the building which places a wing extending from the internal right angle intersection of two other wings, and the merit of gridiron blocks of property which the present plan of the property provides as sites for the proposed buildings. These, I consider, are the facts which demonstrate the contrary to the opinions which you quoted in justification of the site plan. And here let me call your attention again to the fact that these opinions were expressed before the results of the site plan or the ground plan of the buildings were evidenced.

However, the purpose of the Institute in questioning the site and design of the proposed departmental buildings was not to enter a controversy with you. The desire that these buildings should in every way be serviceable and creditable to Canada for many years to come, is no doubt shared by us all, and that they should fulfil this desire is the purpose of the Institute in bringing this matter before you.

Personally, I am far from being convinced that this will be attained if the present plans are carried into effect, and therefore ask you to act on the suggestion contained in the memorandum presented to the Premier when asking that a deputation from the Institute be received by the Government, which is as follows:

"May we offer to your Government the services of a committee of the Royal Architectural Institute, selected by yourself, which would be given (in confidence) full information as to the requirements and proposed designs for these buildings and report to you as to their suitability."

In regard to the several matters which you mention as being in the departments of other ministers of the Government, I will write these ministers direct on these matters.

Appreciating the interest you have shown in this matter, and the time that you have given to discuss these details, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) J. P. HYNES, *President*.

\* \* \*

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, OFFICE OF THE  
CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

Montreal, Que.,  
May 16th, 1928.

J. P. Hynes, Esq., President,  
The Royal Architectural Institute  
of Canada,  
73 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
Dear Sir:

The Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals has received a communication from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works to the effect that a delegation of your Institute recently waited upon the Government, and one of the requests made was that an assurance be given by the Government that foreign architects are not to be retained with respect to the proposed terminal buildings for the Canadian National Railways in Montreal. The Minister of Railways and Canals has referred this communication to me for appropriate action.

I have to inform you that the plans relating to the proposed terminal facilities for the Canadian National Railways in the city of Montreal have not passed the engineering stage and are still to be regarded as tentative as they have not been approved by the various interested parties. Consequently, it would be premature to proceed with detailed architectural plans. The plans as they have been so far developed have been prepared by the railway company's engineers in consultation with a Montreal architect of repute, who, I understand, is a member of your Institute. This policy will no doubt continue when the time arrives for the preparation of detailed plans. I take it that this procedure is in accord with your views.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) H. W. THORNTON, *President*.

\* \* \*

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA,  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
93 KING ST. WEST  
TORONTO

May 21st, 1928.

Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E.,  
Canadian National Railways,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

In acknowledging your letter of the 16th instant, may I say that the rumour of foreign architects being retained on the Montreal Terminal was very prevalent about the first of the year. Consequently, when the Government received a deputation from the Institute last February, the deputation asked the Government for a denial of this rumour.

It is gratifying, therefore, to have your letter, giving in detail the present situation which negatives the rumour which gave rise to the question.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) J. P. HYNES, *President*.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XIX

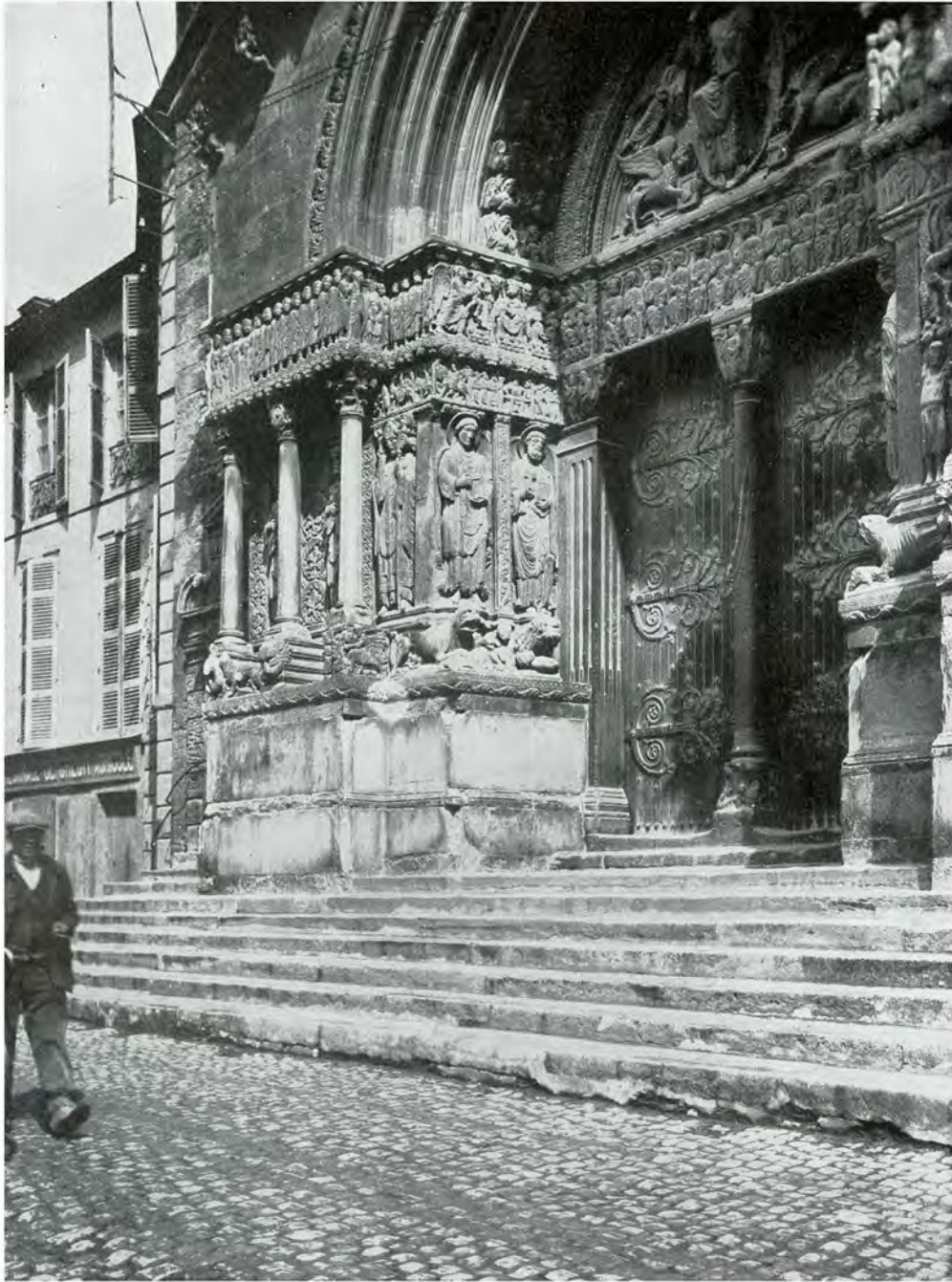


TWELFTH CENTURY WEST PORTAL OF ST. TROPHIME, ARLES, FRANCE

## EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XX



TWELFTH CENTURY SOUTH PORTAL OF ST. PIERRE, MOISSAC, FRANCE

## Awards to Students, Department of Architecture, University of Toronto

By JULES F. WEGMAN  
*Member of the Ontario Association of Architects.*

THE fourth year of the Department of Architecture at the University of Toronto was, comparatively speaking, a small one with only six students.

The drawings illustrated in this article are the work of students to whom medals and prizes have been awarded. The guild medal is awarded by the Ontario Association of Architects to the student who, in the opinion of the jury (consisting of Messrs. J. P. Hynes, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, W. L. Somerville, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, Allan George, chairman of the Toronto Chapter O.A.A., and two members of the staff of the department) presents the best work of the fourth year in architectural design; the Darling and Pearson prize (a sum of \$100.00 which the donors require to be spent on books) is for the best solution of a special problem in architectural design, and the Toronto Brick Company's prizes (sums of \$75.00 and \$25.00 which are to be spent similarly in the purchase of architectural books) are for third year students for drawings of a country house.

The guild medals are coveted prizes in the department, and although the jury found no student deserving of the gold medal, (an honour as carefully guarded as the Order of Merit) they had no hesitation in awarding the guild silver medal to Mr. N. Gibson and the bronze medal to Mr. L. E. Shore. Mr. Gibson's work is perhaps less sophisticated than Mr. Shore's, his domestic work has a certain naiveté and charm which would indicate that his future interests will be more in that field than with the five orders of architecture, if these venerable pillars are still employed when Mr. Gibson begins to practise the profession of architecture. His planning is simple and restrained, and his presentation is of a very high order.

Mr. Shore, the winner of the guild bronze medal returned to the department, we have learned, after a year or more in New York. Such an experience is an excellent thing for the student and the department as a whole, but its value lies more in detail than in planning. The busy draftsman in

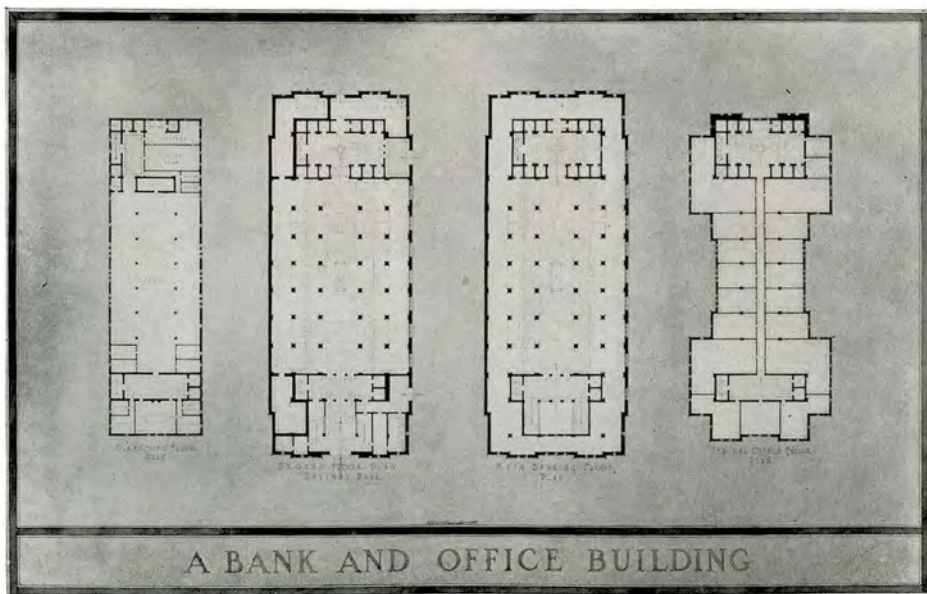
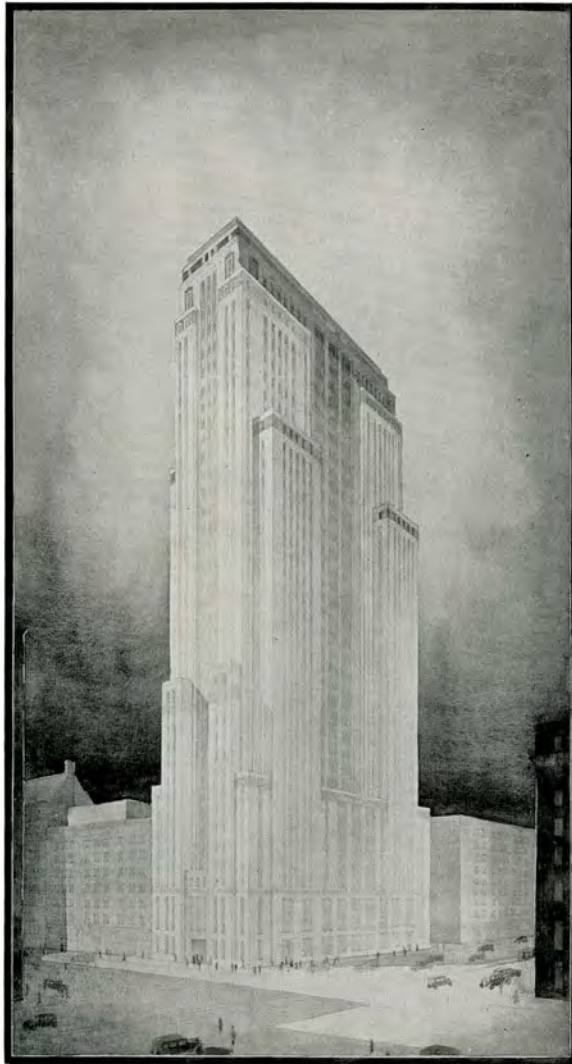
a large office has little opportunity of studying the broad principles of planning of which the building he is working on has been based—his interest is more with the details of it. Consequently, Mr. Shore's orphanage on a hill was by far the most competent and distinguished of all the designs submitted; so also was the detail of the bank and office building, but in the plan of the same building, Mr. Shore has spent so much time on lavatories and minor accommodation, that the plan presents an appearance of great and unnecessary complexity. One feels, after carefully studying the designs submitted by this student, that he will soon see things in their proper perspective and that he will do credit to the department.

The Darling and Pearson prize was awarded to Mr. C. H. Brooks. His elevation for a bank and office building in a semi-modern manner was not much better than one or two others, but it was simple and broad in its detail and its massing. His plan, however, was outstanding and on that, if for no other consideration, his was a thoroughly deserved award. One or two minor alterations might be effected with advantage, but they do not disturb the broad lines of the design. We do not know whether Mr. Brooks would urge the retention of a lavatory at so valuable a point as the corner on the ground floor or whether his directors might deem the service of the bank more important than that of nature. Be that as it may, such a treatment should always be considered as poor planning.

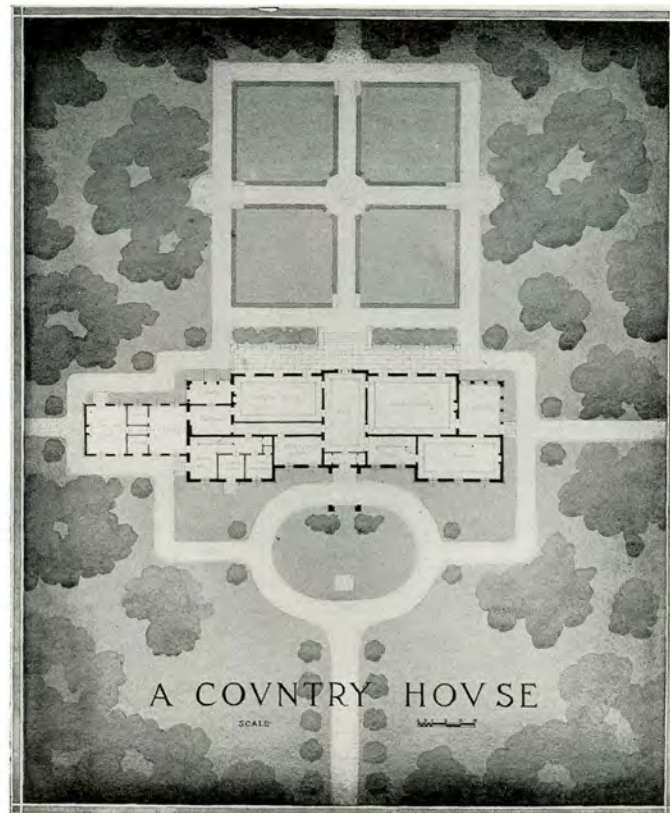
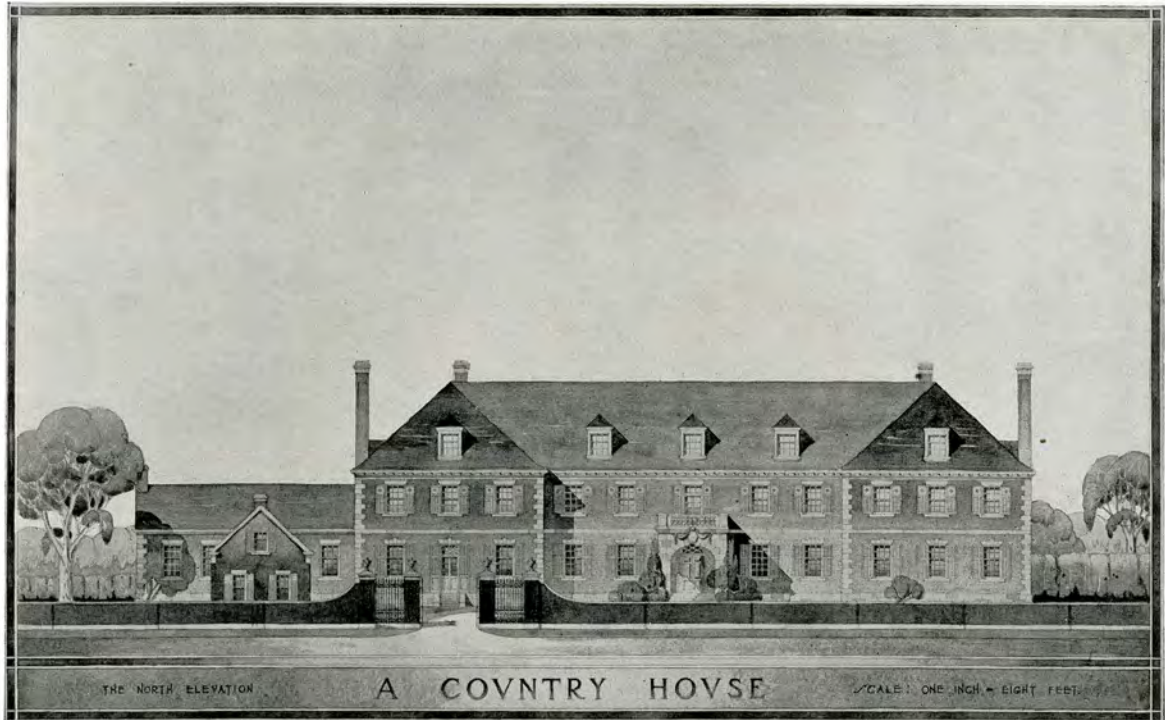
The competition for the Darling and Pearson prize was exceedingly satisfactory, particularly when one realizes the short time allotted to the student for the preparation of the drawings. While the planning of the other competitors left very much to be desired, the presentation of the elevations and the perspectives, generally speaking, was excellent and should be encouraging to the staff of the department of architecture.

The Toronto Brick Company's prizes were awarded to Mr. H. E. P. Warren who gained the first prize and to Messrs. H. P. Smith and O. V. Clark who shared the second prize. The winner

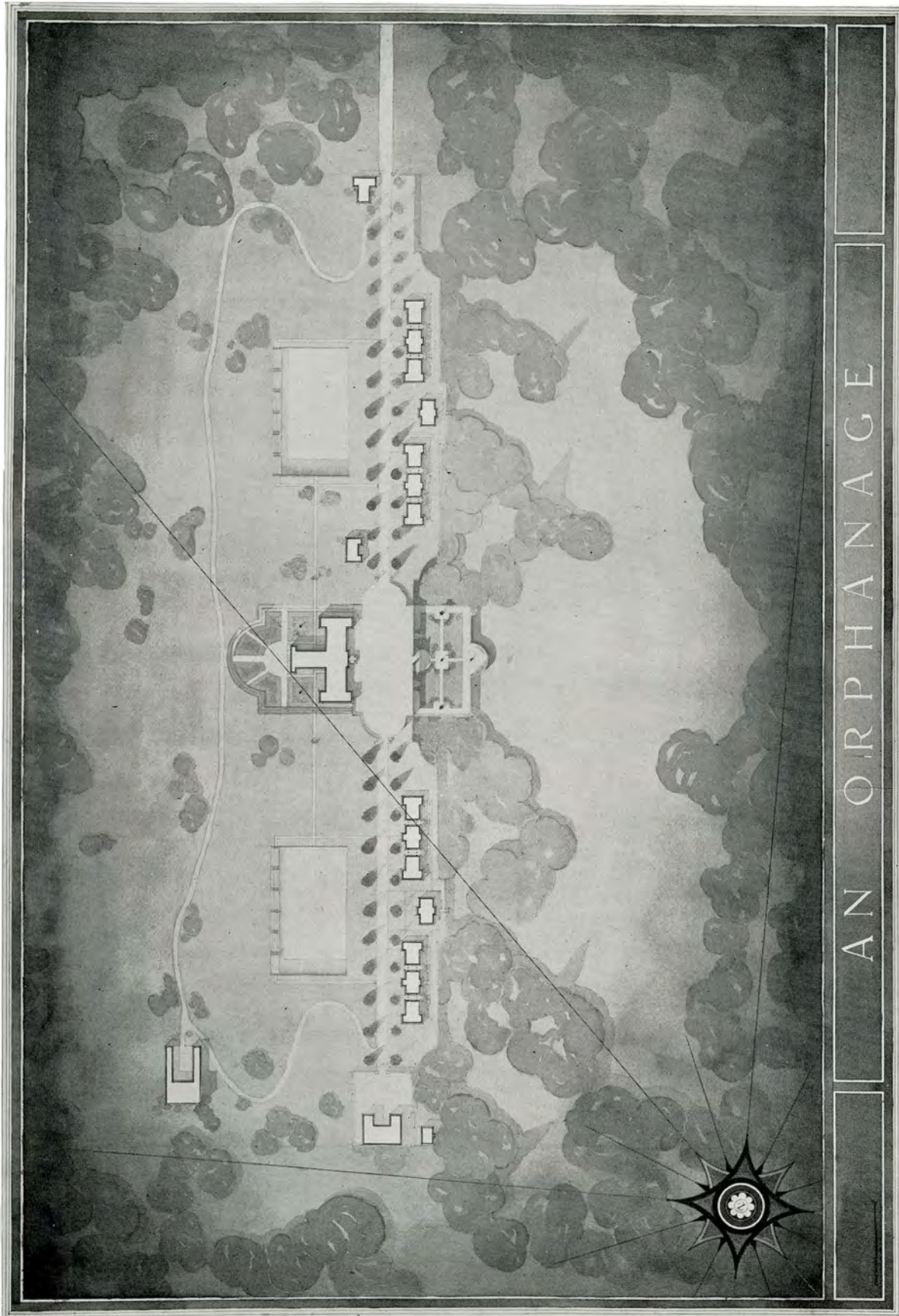




DESIGN FOR A BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING  
By C. H. Brooks, Fourth Year  
*Awarded Darling & Pearson Prize*



DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY HOUSE  
By H. E. P. Warren, Third Year  
*Awarded the First Prize of the Toronto Brick Company*



AN ORPHANAGE

By Norman Gibson, Fourth Year  
Awarded Architectural Guild Silver Medal for General Work of the Year

presents a good plan in which, unfortunately owing to lack of time, the surrounding gardens were inadequately treated, but his elevations to the road and to the lake which bounds the property to

Christopher Wren in a house like Morden College at Blackheath.

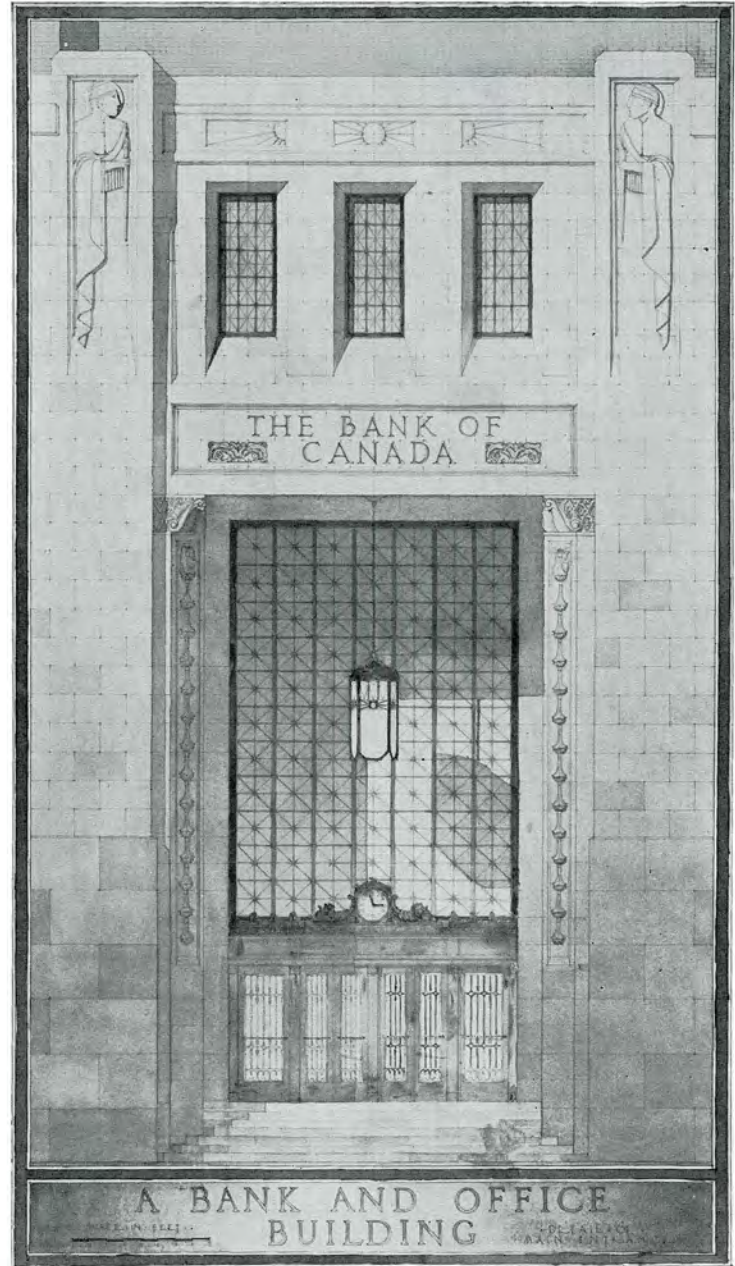
The exhibition of work displayed by the students at the department of architecture was of such a high



DETAIL OF ORPHANAGE  
(See opposite page)

the south are both fine. Mr. Warren shows an appreciation of the manner in which he is designing which is rarely found in a student. His details are good and his placing of windows, his proportions and so on are reminiscent of the work of Sir

order as to cause one to feel that this department is making splendid progress under the very able guidance of Professor C. H. C. Wright, Professor E. R. Arthur, Professor H. H. Madill and other members of the faculty.



By L. E. Shore - Fourth Year  
 Awarded Architectural Guild Bronze Medal for General Work of the Year

## Impressions of the Convention of the American Institute of Architects

TO one who has never before had the privilege of attending any of the conventions of the American Institute of Architects, the Sixty-first Convention which was held in the Hotel Chase at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May, was a source of enlightenment, to say the least.

It seemed strange, compared with the actions of our own members that so many delegates attended the convention, over three hundred being present, numbers of whom came from great distances. Many distinguished architects from all parts of the United States were evidently willing to sacrifice a great deal for the purpose of being present at one of these annual meetings. Men of distinguished reputations such as Irving K. Pond, D. Everett Waid, Milton B. Medary, William B. Ittner, N. Max Dunning, Thomas F. Kimball, J. Monroe Hewlett, William O. Ludlow and many others were observed in action making whatever contribution they could within their power to improve the status of the architectural profession in the United States. The members seemed to take their Institute seriously and the meetings were models of efficiency and procedure. President Medary, businesslike, astute and courteous to the *nth* degree, guided the sessions like a presiding genius of a large corporation.

One usually thinks of conventions as business meetings at which only matters affecting the organization are discussed. In the case of this convention, however, there were many outstanding features which were of great importance not only to the organization, but to architects everywhere. The sessions lasted three days commencing with the Registration of the delegates who, according to the constitution of the Institute, received mileage which covered part of their travelling expenses. Much constructive work was accomplished due to the businesslike presentation of the various committee reports in printed form, a copy of which was given to each delegate before the convention. What impressed one most was that these reports had been prepared at least a month prior to the convention and had been submitted by the Institute to the various chapters for consideration. Instead of these reports being read at the convention, the board of directors, which is similar to our council, made a report to the convention, based on their own deliberations and suggestions received from the chapters. In many cases this report included a resolution prepared by the board which was presented to the convention for adoption. To express surprise at the voluminous document

prepared by the board of directors and read by the secretary, Frank C. Baldwin, is putting it mildly. This report, which was also distributed to the delegates, dominated the convention. It was a document containing eighteen pages full of interest to the members, and could only have been made possible after many long hours of deliberation on the part of the members of the board. This report was dealt with at nearly every session until its completion and the recommendations contained therein were, in nearly every instance, adopted.

The first morning's session was devoted entirely to the address of the president, who reviewed the work of the Institute during the past year, and to a report very ably presented by J. Monroe Hewlett of New York on behalf of the committee on allied arts on the development of a plan to bring about actual collaboration between the architect, the landscape architect, the painter, the sculptor and the craftsman. Four addresses were given on those subjects by Walter S. Brewster, Royal Cortissoz, Ferruccio Vitale and Everett V. Meeks, representing each of the allied arts. These papers were exceedingly interesting and without exception contained a plea for greater collaboration between the arts.

The St. Louis Chapter, of which L. Baylor Pendleton was the chairman, provided the delegates with a splendid social programme which included a two-hour drive around the city and it was very much appreciated. The delegates were provided with sixty-five automobiles and were guided through the streets by a detachment of motorcycle police who took the long procession through the rush hour traffic in perfect safety. The St. Louis Chapter also tendered a dinner to the delegates at the Coronado Hotel where a very enjoyable evening was spent. Interesting luncheons were held every day at which some speaker of note addressed the architects. The luncheon on the second day was most notable in that the St. Louis Chapter invited the architectural draftsmen of St. Louis as their guests.

In connection with the convention an exhibition was held of the work of the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and a most interesting address on this famous architect was given by Harry F. Cunningham of New York. A very interesting feature was a description by Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Competition. On the concluding evening of the convention a formal reception was held at the Art Museum at which presentations of the Craftsmanship Medal

and Fine Arts Medal were made. The results of the elections were also announced and the new president, Mr. C. Herrick Hammond of Chicago was inducted into office.

Mention must be made of the courteous reception

given to your editor by both the officers and members of the Institute. It was felt that there were many matters of common interest to the architectural profession on both sides of the border line in which an interchange of ideas would be mutually beneficial.

## Activities of the Institute

A MEETING of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, May 22nd, at 5 p.m. Those present were J. P. Hynes, president, W. L. Somerville, J. H. Craig, B. Evan Parry (Ottawa), and I. Markus, executive secretary. A. Frank Wickson and Herbert E. Moore were also present at the request of the president. The president, Mr. J. P. Hynes was in the chair.

### READING OF MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the council, held in Toronto on April 7th, 1928, were read by the executive secretary and approved.

### MATTERS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES

*Standard Forms of Contract:* Letters were read by the executive secretary from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, the Maritime Association of Architects, the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, the Engineering Institute of Canada, and the Canadian Construction Association with reference to the forms of contract adopted by the Canadian Construction Association and submitted to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for consideration and approval. The president announced that he had requested Messrs. Wickson and Moore to look into these forms of contract and submit their opinion to the executive committee.

It was moved by B. Evan Parry and seconded by J. H. Craig that A. Frank Wickson and Herbert E. Moore, of Toronto, and George T. Hyde, of Montreal, be appointed a committee with Mr. Wickson as chairman to examine and take legal advice on the forms of contract submitted by the Canadian Construction Association and report to the executive committee the result of their findings. *Carried.*

Mr. Wickson reported that there were certain matters in connection with the forms of contract which they believed could not be approved or disapproved of without seeking legal advice. As a result of this report and the letters from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and the Maritime Association of Architects objecting to certain clauses in the forms of contract:

It was moved by J. H. Craig, seconded by B. Evan Parry, that, in view of the fact that the forms of contract prepared by the Canadian Construction Association have been submitted to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Engineering Institute of Canada for consideration, and that it is understood that attempts are being

made to use these forms of contract, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada would request that the Canadian Construction Association refrain from further use of these forms, pending the action of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Engineering Institute of Canada on the reports submitted by their committees. *Carried.*

The executive secretary was requested to send copies of this resolution to the Canadian Construction Association, the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Provincial Associations.

*Re Memorial to the Government:* The president read a lengthy letter from the Hon. Mr. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, with reference to the memorial presented by the Institute at its last convention; also his reply to Mr. Elliott. (These letters are published in full on page 219 in this issue.)

A letter was also read from Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, with reference to the employment of Canadian architects on the proposed terminal buildings in the city of Montreal, which was also referred to in our memorial. (This letter, together with the president's reply, appears on page 222 in this issue.)

The president also reported progress in connection with the matter of customs duties mentioned in the memorial.

*Fellowships:* The president reported that he had interviewed a solicitor with reference to the creation of fellowships by the Institute. He advised that in the opinion of the solicitor it would be necessary to have the Institute's charter amended. If this is to be done, the solicitor suggested that an application be made before the next session of parliament commences, as the disbursements would be considerably less than if the application were made during the session.

It was moved by J. H. Craig, seconded by W. L. Somerville, that (a) a legislative committee be appointed composed of B. Evan Parry, chairman, E. L. Horwood and A. J. Hazelgrove, all of Ottawa; (b) that the question of an amendment to the charter with reference to fellowships as referred to the council at the twenty-first annual general meeting, be referred to the legislative committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the executive committee to be held, Thursday, June 28th. *Carried.*

*R.A.I.C. Examining Board:* The executive secretary reported that the chairman of this board, Professor Beaugrand-Champagne, was making con-

siderable progress in connection with the R.A.I.C. examinations.

*Journal, R.A.I.C.:* The executive secretary reported that a letter had been sent to each member of the editorial board with reference to the establishment of a new department in THE JOURNAL dealing with the business side of architecture. From the replies received it was thought inadvisable to start such a department, but it was suggested that the executive secretary invite architects to contribute to THE JOURNAL articles on various subjects of interest to the profession.

*Appointment of Auditor:* The president reported that he and Mr. Somerville had arranged with Mr. Sutcliffe, auditor, of Toronto, to audit the books of the Institute for the current year.

#### PRO RATA CONTRIBUTION

The president's anticipated action was approved

of by the executive committee in communicating with the council of the Institute and the presidents of the provincial associations, setting forth the activities of the Institute which demanded increased revenue.

#### LORD BEAVERBROOK COMPETITION

A letter was read from Fred R. Taylor, of Saint John, N.B., expressing the regret of their committee that the Lord Beaverbrook competition was not held in accordance with the Institute Code for the conduct of architectural competitions.

#### BUDGET FOR 1928

In discussing the finances of the Institute, the treasurer was requested to prepare a budget of income and expenditure for the current year, which he was requested to present at the next meeting of the executive committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

---

## Activities of Provincial Associations

---

### EDITOR'S NOTE

*Secretaries of Provincial Associations and Ontario Chapters will please be advised that all reports of their activities to be inserted in the next issue of the R.A.I.C. Journal must be mailed to the office of publication, 160 Richmond St. West, Toronto, not later than June 25th, 1928.*

---

### The Architectural Institute of British Columbia

Secretary—E. W. TURNQUIST, 307 Shelly Bldg., Vancouver

A meeting of the council of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia was held on April 27th.

It was decided to appropriate for the third successive year a sum of \$50.00 to be applied as a scholarship for the school of decorative and applied arts. The application of the scholarship has been left in the hands of the school authorities.

A request was presented to the council by H. R. Bray, solicitor, asking that the Institute assist in sustaining judgment delivered in the county court

of Vancouver against the by-law taxing professional members, which was declared to be ultra vires. The council decided that it was not within its authority to take such action, but added that should individual members wish to subscribe to the proposal, it was their privilege to do so.

Mr. James Hooper was admitted to membership in the Institute.

The next meeting of the council will be held in the early part of June.

---

### The Manitoba Association of Architects

Secretary—E. FITZ MUNN, 903 McArthur Building, Winnipeg

The Manitoba Association of Architects have just concluded a series of monthly dinners which proved to be a great success. A different chairman presided at each meeting, which arrangement produced a diversified after-dinner entertainment.

Among those who delivered addresses at the dinners were:

Mr. James Govan, consulting architect, of Toronto: Lecture illustrated with lantern slides on insulation.

Mr. Percy Over, architect, of Winnipeg: Experiences with the new St. Boniface Nurses Home.

Mr. Turnquist, secretary of the Architectural

Institute of British Columbia: Information in connection with the recent amendments to the Architects Act of British Columbia.

Lectures were also given on illumination and other subjects, all of which were entertaining and instructive.

The final dinner was taken up with entertaining the graduates and third-year men from the architectural course at the Manitoba University.

This series of dinner meetings proved to be very popular and the thanks of our association are extended to those gentlemen who so kindly gave their efforts toward making them a success.



## The Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary—R. B. WOLSEY, 350 Bay Street, Toronto

The following architects have recently been elected members of the Ontario Association of Architects:

W. Ralph Kinsman, with G. Roper Gouinlock, 371 Bay Street, Toronto.

Ernest A. Leigh, 46 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Edgar D. McGuire, with G. D. Howe & Co., Port Arthur, Ont.

W. A. Turnbull, B.S. in A. (Michigan), 13 Temple Building, Toronto.

The following have been elected as associates:

Eric R. Arthur, M.A., B.Arch., associate professor in architecture, University of Toronto.

W. A. Watson, B.Arch., with J. P. Hynes, 73 King Street West, Toronto.

John A. Willis, 629 Bruce Ave., Windsor.

Another step forward has been made towards the legislation sought by the Ontario Association of Architects since the issue of the pamphlet and copy of proposed bill earlier in the year. The attorney-general, to whom the bill was presented, suggested that it be remodelled to contain such clauses "which would necessarily have to pass the House"; also that it be taken up with the builders, contractors and others who may be interested, and to send it on again to the Government for its consideration in time for next session. These suggestions are being carried out, the Toronto Builders Exchange have already signified their approval and will give their support, and "conversations" are in progress with the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario, the Ontario Division of the Canadian Construction Association, the Trades and Labour Council and others, for their friendly intervention.

## NOTES

Mr. John M. Lyle, architect, of Toronto, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

\* \* \*

Mr. D. E. Kertland, architect, of Toronto, announces the removal of his office from 2 Bloor Street West to 6 Hayden Street.

\* \* \*

Professor E. R. Arthur, of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, left on June 7th for a three months' trip to New Zealand.

\* \* \*

Mr. I. Markus, executive secretary of the Institute, attended the sixty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects held in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 16th, 17th and 18th.

\* \* \*

The council of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts announce that the next Academy Exhibition will be held at the Art Gallery of Toronto, opening on November 29th, 1928.

\* \* \*

The Toronto City Council has appointed a Town Planning Commission, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Bradshaw, H. H. Williams, J. H. Gundy, R. Home Smith, Allan Ross, E. L. Cousins and Mayor McBride.

Mr. C. Herrick Hammond, of Chicago, Ill., was elected president of the American Institute of Architects at its recent convention held in St. Louis, Missouri.

\* \* \*

Mr. James Govan, consulting architect, of Toronto, left on May 3rd for a six weeks' trip to England.

\* \* \*

Mr. B. Evan Parry gave a radio talk over CNRO, Ottawa, on May 14th, on the subject of "Housing in Relation to Health," under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Social Hygiene.

\* \* \*

Through the courtesy of the Toronto Brick Company, an exhibition of photographs of modern and medieval German brickwork was shown at the Art Gallery of Toronto for one week commencing May 24th, under the auspices of the Toronto Chapter, Ontario Association of Architects.

\* \* \*

John Molitor, city architect, of Philadelphia, Pa., died recently at his home in Germantown, Pa., at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Molitor was the architect for most of the buildings for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

Chicago architects propose to erect a monument to the late Louis H. Sullivan, who died in 1924.

(Continued on page xxviii)

# NATCO SHIELDS FROM RUST'S DESTRUCTIVE SCARS

SIR Edwin Lutyens, eminent English Architect, claims that Americans build sketchily—fail to protect their steel work properly

If that is the case, where is all the Natco Beam, Girder, and Column Covering being used, that architects all over the country are specifying?

If there is any better protection than Natco Hollow Tile, we'd like to know about it.

Natco Beam, Girder, and Column Covering

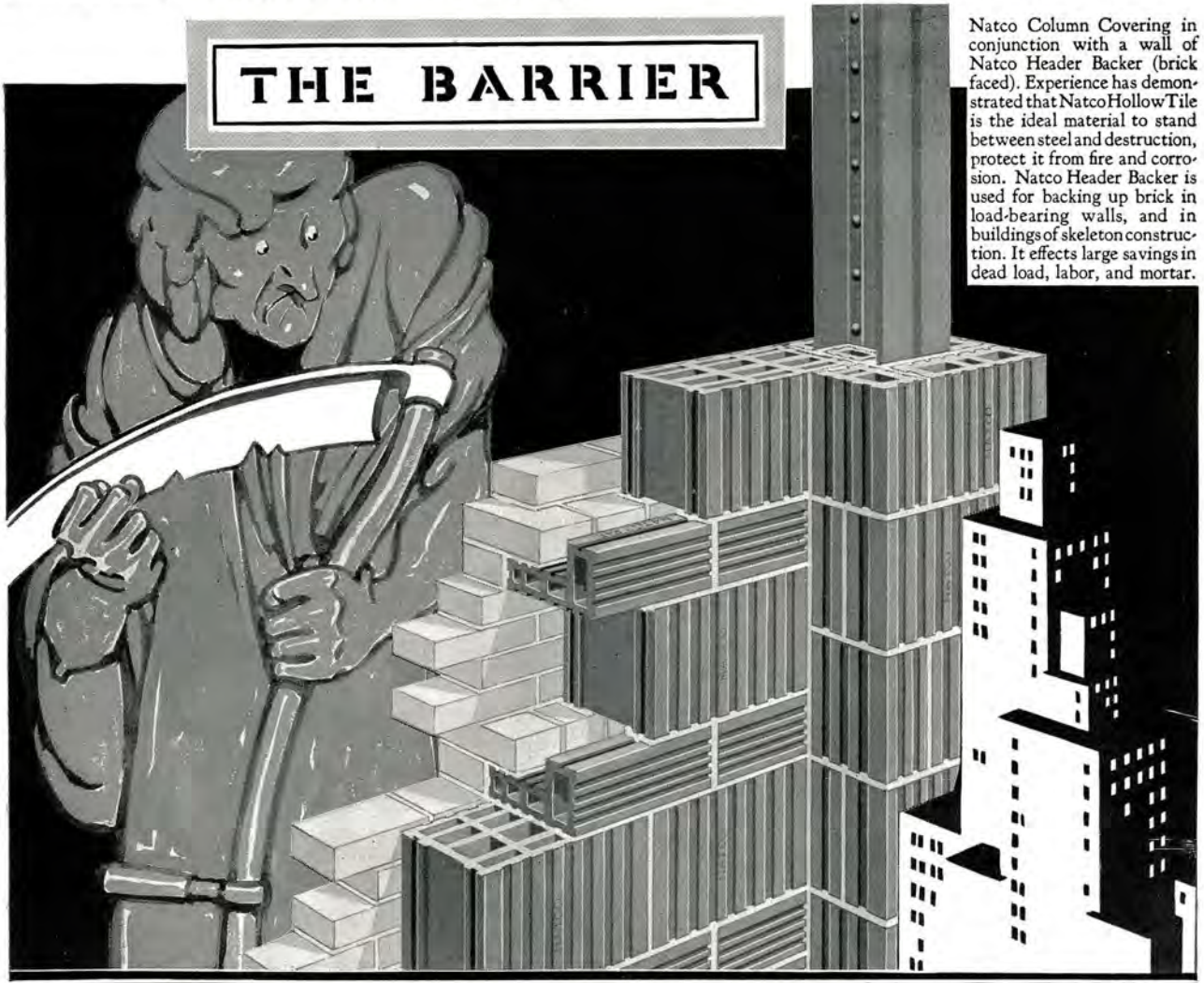
that shields steel from rust and corrosion also protects it from flame. And this is only one class of product from the Complete Natco Line of Hollow Building Tile. Natco provides a tile for every building need that will do the job you want it to do, will fill the place it is destined to fill, dependably, economically, permanently.

**NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Factory: HAMILTON

Dominion Bank Buildi&'. TORONTO

## THE BARRIER



Natco Column Covering in conjunction with a wall of Natco Header Backer (brick faced). Experience has demonstrated that Natco Hollow Tile is the ideal material to stand between steel and destruction, protect it from fire and corrosion. Natco Header Backer is used for backing up brick in load-bearing walls, and in buildings of skeleton construction. It effects large savings in dead load, labor, and mortar.

# NATCO

**NATCO**  
THE COMPLETE LINE of  
HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

# HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

## Notes—continued

The annual conference of British architects will take place at Bath, England, from June 20th to June 23rd, 1928.

\* \* \*

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on March 19th, 1928, Albert Stanislas Macduff, of Montreal, and Andrew Kaye Mills, of Ottawa, were elected associates of the R.I.B.A.

\* \* \*

The architectural commission for the world's fair to be held in Chicago in 1933 has recently been announced. It includes Edward H. Bennett, Hubert Burnham, John A. Holabird, of Chicago, Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, Raymond Hood, Harvey Wiley Corbett, Ralph T. Walker, of New York, and Paul Cret, Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

A Posthumous award of the American Institute of Architects' fine arts medal to H. Siddons Mowbray, of New York, a mural painter, who died several months ago, was announced recently at the A.I.A. convention. The craftsmanship medal was awarded to William D. Gates, of Chicago, a pioneer in the development of craftsmanship in terra cotta.

\* \* \*

For the first time a foreigner has won the gold medal for sculpture awarded by the Society of French Artists. Andrew O'Connor, formerly of

Worcester, Mass., but who now makes his home in Paris, was unanimously given the highest award by the Salon jury for his heroic statue "Tristan and Isolde," chiseled from Indiana limestone.

\* \* \*

Cass Gilbert has been selected by the United States Government as architect for the new United States legation, which will be erected on Wellington Street, Ottawa. The legation will cost, exclusive of site, approximately \$200,000, while the minister's residence, which will also be designed by Mr. Gilbert, will cost in the neighbourhood of a half a million dollars.

\* \* \*

The Birmingham Civic Centre Competition, which was announced in the columns of THE JOURNAL some time ago, has been won by Maximilian Romanoff, an architect practising in Jerusalem. Mr. Romanoff was born in Lithuania and studied architecture in Moscow and Petrograd and town planning in Germany and Austria, finally settling in Palestine.

\* \* \*

The Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., has recently been re-organized. The Company will not be changed either in name or management. A number of directors have been added to the board. The Officers for the new company are as follows: President, R. M. Norton; Vice-President, John C. Newman; Secretary Treasurer, W. Norris; and General Manager, S. J. Scupholm.

\* \* \*

*(Concluded page xxx).*

**For all  
Electrical  
Installations**

**Manufactured by  
National Conduit Co., Limited  
Toronto**

Manitoba Agent: T. W. MacKay, 913 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.  
British Columbia Agent: John A. Conkey, Yorkshire Building, Vancouver.  
Alberta and Sask. Agent: H. E. Canham, 2509 Wallace St., Regina.

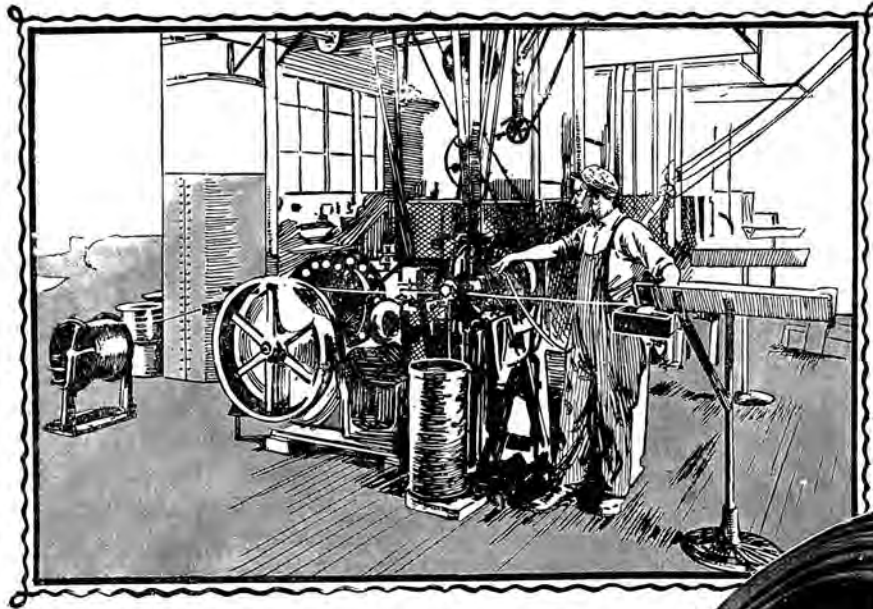
**Made in Canada  
Conduit**

**For  
Electrical Wiring**

**XCELADUCT**

*Labelled under supervision of Underwriters' Laboratories*

*(GALVANIZED)*



## Quality House Wiring

**R**UBBER compound, on account of its flexibility, high electrical and non-hydroscopic qualities, is the most widely-used type of insulation.

Wires and cables insulated with rubber are used for a wide variety of purposes, such as lighting systems, house wiring, power transmission, signal and fire alarm systems, apparatus and motor wiring, and many kinds of special work where other forms of insulation would be unsuitable.

All Northern Electric standard rubber-insulated wires and cables (with certain exceptions such as telephone, telegraph wires, etc.) are manufactured in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code. The standard grades of rubber insulation used and recommended by this company are "ADANAC," "HIGRADE" and "30% HEVEA."

"Adanac" wires and cables are insulated with a high-quality compound conforming to all the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

"Higrade" wires and cables are superior to "Adanac" and are supplied where better quality of insulation is required.

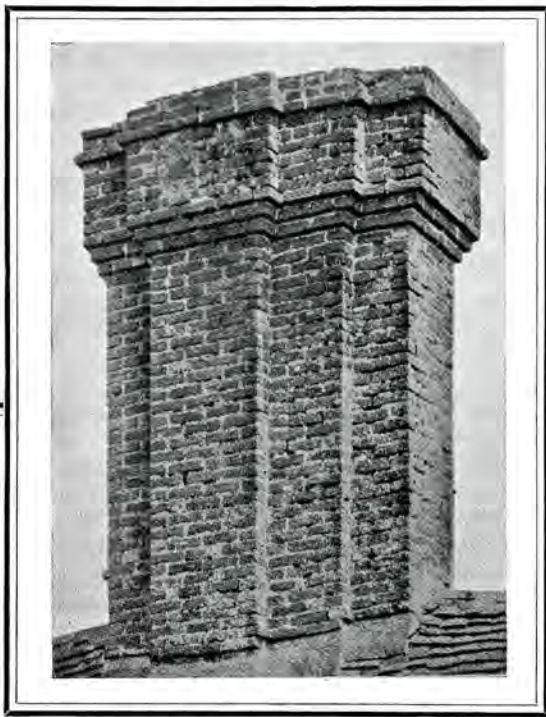
"30% Hevea" rubber-insulated wires and cables are specially good quality supplied for special conditions when the best insulation is necessary.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY Limited—Branches:  
 Montreal Quebec Toronto London Winnipeg Calgary  
 Halifax Ottawa Hamilton Windsor Regina Vancouver



**I**LLUSTRATION above shows Tube Machine for insulation of House Wiring. Here, a seamless, uniform covering of rubber is applied to the wire. Every foot of wire is examined by the operator in its passage.

# • Northern Electric •



## Cooksville Brick

*Famous for their*  
Durability, Textures, and Colors

**I**F the interior is a masterpiece of home planning, something to be enjoyed for generations, then should not the exterior walls be equally beautiful, and at the same time be built of a material which will protect the interior and preserve the home.

COOKSVILLE BRICK are ideal in this respect. Their quality is guaranteed. Their texture and color range is superb. Their cost is moderate.

## Cooksville Shale Brick Company, Limited

GENERAL AND SALES OFFICES:

26 Queen St. E., Toronto 2, Ont. 1174 Phillips Place, Montreal, P.Q.  
ELgin 8171 LAncaster 7690

WORKS:

Cooksville, Ont. Milton, Ont. Cheltenham, Ont.

*"There is a Cooksville Brick and Tile for Every Purpose"*

## Notes—concluded

It has been announced that Dr. James C. Morehead, Associate Professor and Curator of the Department of Architecture, Carnegie Institute of Technology, will be in charge of the summer course in Architecture this year at the Institute. Professor Camille E. Grapin, the eminent French architect will also be a member of the staff and will conduct courses in Architectural Design and out-door Sketching. The summer courses will cover a period of six weeks, between June 11th and July 21st.

\* \* \*

In an opening address at a recent meeting of the American Federation of Arts, President Coolidge emphasized the need for more effort in translating art into the daily life of the people. "If we could surround ourselves," he said, "with forms of beauty, the evil things of life would tend to disappear and our moral standards would be raised. Through our contact with the beautiful, we see more of the truth and are brought into closer contact with the infinite."

President Coolidge cited the Chicago world's fair of 1893 and the Washington Plan Commission created in 1901 as two mighty influences in the artistic awakening of the United States.

\* \* \*

## An Unusual Motion-Picture Theatre

A rather unusual structure has just been completed in Montreal from designs of the honorary secretary of the Institute, Mr. Alcide Chausse. It is a large motion-picture theatre, in which both the interior and exterior have been executed in Egyptian style. The facade, which is of stone, has a carved Egyptian frieze, while the doorways and windows are ornamented with scarabs and the traditional double wings.

The auditorium of the theatre is treated in such a manner as to give one the impression of being in the court of an Egyptian palace. On the upper walls is a series of panels with views on the River Nile framed in pillars. The ceiling beneath the balcony and the lower walls are finished in rough plaster and are ornamented with scenes depicting an Egyptian feast, while the proscenium arch is flanked by Egyptian pillars topped by a colourful frieze.

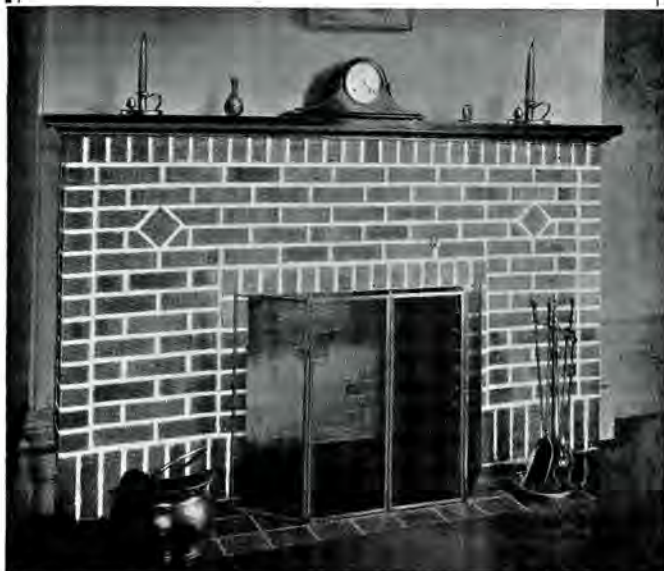
This theatre, which has been named "The Empress," was opened by Mayor Houde, of Montreal, on Saturday, May 19th.

## COMPETITIONS

### Columbus Memorial Lighthouse at Santo Domingo

The architectural competition for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse will begin on September 1st and will be divided into two stages, the first of which will be opened to all architects without distinction of nationality. The second stage will be limited to the ten architects whose designs are placed first as a result of the first competition.

(Continued on page xxxii).



# *Before the walls are finished the "Red Seal" is on!*

THE "Ten Point Red Seal" is placed on many houses long before the walls are finished—long before the wiring is started. Thus builders are anxious to show the public, immediately, that the houses they are building are planned to give all the comforts that are possible in a real electric home.

"Red Seal" wiring specifications may be used by anyone—and any builder may have the "Red Seal" certificate placed on the houses he builds if he installs electric wiring up to the "Red Seal" standard.



For full information write to Electric Service League, 302 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, (Elgin 4937) or to

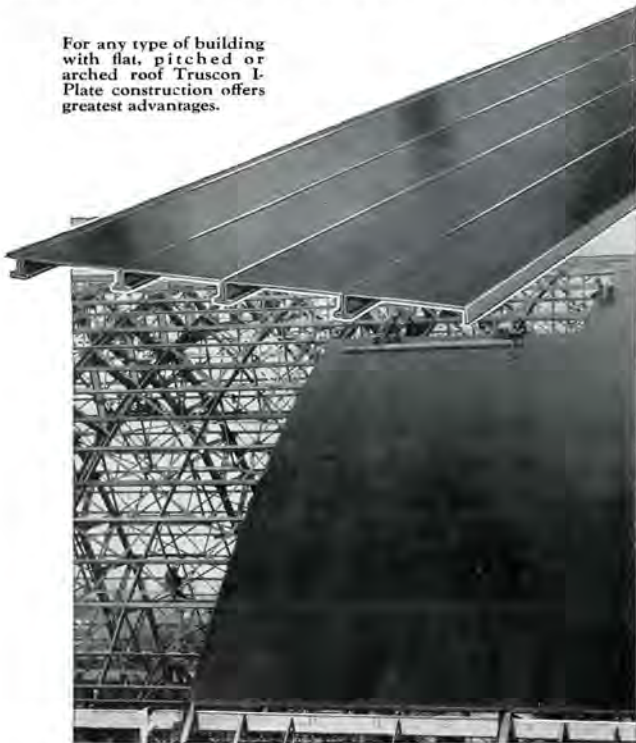
**Toronto Hydro-Electric System**  
225 Yonge St. - Toronto

KEEP CANADA PROSPEROUS—BUY GOODS MADE IN CANADA

# TRUSCON PLATES

**INSULATED AND WATERPROOFED**

For any type of building with flat, pitched or arched roof Truscon L-Plate construction offers greatest advantages.



**T**HE outstanding economy and efficiency of this most advanced type of roof deck are apparent. Truscon Steel-deck Roofs are firesafe, permanent, and because of their light weight provide decided savings in supporting structural work. They can be insulated to any degree to reduce heat loss and prevent condensation. Can be waterproofed with any standard roofing. This construction provides an economical, permanent roof deck for any type of building.

*Write for suggestions, estimates and catalog. Sent without obligations.*

**TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.  
OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCH OFFICES IN  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
CALGARY VANCOUVER

## Competitions—continued

The first stage of the competition will continue until April 1st, 1929, when all drawings must be in Madrid, Spain. An international jury of three, to be selected by the competing architects, will meet in Madrid on April 15th, 1929, for the first award. The authors of the ten designs placed first in the preliminary competition will each receive \$2,000 and these winners will then re-compete for the final award. There will also be ten honourable mentions of \$500 each.

In the second competition \$10,000 will be paid to the author whose design is placed first, who will be declared the architect of the lighthouse; \$7,500 to the author of the design placed second; \$5,000 to the design placed third; \$2,500 to the design placed fourth; and \$1,000 to each of the other six competitors.

The Pan-American Union now has in preparation a report containing complete details of the conditions that will govern the competition. The report will be issued in Spanish, French and English. In order that the competing architects may have this book at approximately the same time, no distribution of the book will be made until just before the competition is scheduled to begin on September 1st.

It has also been decided to include, besides the lighthouse feature, a memorial chapel and a museum.

Those intending to compete should write to Mr. Albert Kelsey, technical advisor, Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., stating age, training and experience.

## War Memorial for the City of Saskatoon

Designs for a war memorial for the city of Saskatoon, Sask., are requested from British subjects resident in Canada. The competition, an announcement of which appears elsewhere in this issue, will close on August 6th, 1928, and copies of the conditions may be obtained from Mr. M. C. Tomlinson, secretary of the war memorial committee, City Hall, Saskatoon. The cost of the war memorial is not to exceed \$15,000.

## Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at Rickmansworth, England

The general committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls invites architects of British nationality to submit designs for a new senior school proposed to be built on a site of some two hundred acres known as Rickmansworth Park, at

*(Concluded on page xxxiv).*



## ARCHITECTURAL DUCO

### Selected for Its Enduring Beauty

**T**HE McLaughlin-Buick Showroom, Automobile Row, Montreal, presents probably the most attractive setting for its purpose of any in the Dominion of Canada.

The lustrous finish and elegance of line of the McLaughlin-Buick demands as worthy a setting as can be conceived—a setting in keeping with its appearance.

It is significant that Architectural Duco should have been selected as an interior finish for this

beautiful modern showroom. It is appropriate also, since the cars made by General Motors are finished in Duco, too—Spray Duco. Yet it is no coincidence.



Like other Flint products the quality of Architectural Duco is recognized by architects and building owners throughout Canada in the same way as Spray Duco Finish is recognized by General Motors of Canada . . . for its enduring beauty.

There is only *ONE* Duco—*DUPONT* Duco

Made in Canada solely by

**FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**

Subsidiary of: *CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED*

HALIFAX

MONTREAL

SUDBURY

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



### Competitions—concluded

Rickmansworth, England. The professional assessor for this competition is Mr. Henry W. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A. The cost of the building is not to exceed \$1,700,000. Prizes to the approximate value of \$3,750, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 will be awarded and competition will close on September 5th, 1928.

Conditions of this competition may be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, 31 Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 2, England.

---

### OBITUARY

Frederick Verner, R.C.A., well-known Canadian artist, died suddenly in London, England, recently. He was at one time a Toronto citizen, but had lived in London many years. He specialized in western pictures.

Mr. Verner was born at Trafalgar, near Oakville, Ont., in 1836. He was educated at the Guelph Grammar School, and early devoted himself to art. He exhibited in Canada, at world's fairs in the United States and at the Royal Academy in London.

## CITY OF SASKATOON

### WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION

Designs by way of drawings or models for a War Memorial to Saskatoon citizens who gave their lives in the Great War will be received by the undersigned up till 12 noon, Monday the 6th day of August, 1928.

Competitors must be British subjects, resident in Canada. They must conform to the rules and regulations of the competition, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Questions regarding the competition received after July 16th next cannot be answered by the Secretary.

\$15,000.00 is available for the total cost of the Memorial. A Memorial featuring a clock is preferred.

M. C. TOMLINSON, Secretary,  
War Memorial Committee,  
City Hall, Saskatoon, Sask.



*Findlay and Foulis, Architects.*

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

## The Cut Stone

used in the Administration Building at Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ont., is in keeping with its beautiful surroundings, permanent and enduring.

o

*Careful attention to your requirements. Prompt Service.*

o

**Geo. Oakley & Son**  
Limited

*Office: 278 Booth Ave., Toronto*  
*Marble Mills: 355 Logan Avenue*

*Investigate*  
TRADE MARK  
**Vita Glass**

**Remarkable New  
 Window Glass admits  
 vital ultra-violet rays  
 of sunlight, Nature's  
 greatest boon to  
 Health**

Vita Glass—now available in Canada—enables architects and builders to present a wonderful opportunity to clients.

It improves value of any building—secures better rents—keeps tenants satisfied. Be first to suggest adoption of Vita Glass in your community!

Vita Glass is used in 15 stories of the new Equitable Trust Co. Building, New York City. It is now widely adopted in England and the United States.

We want to send you the vitally interesting story of Vita Glass so that you may be familiar with this modern feature now in demand for buildings of every description. Send for free booklets today!

Vita Glass can be shipped to your order direct from our nearest distributing centre.



**EQUITABLE TRUST CO. BUILDING NEW YORK**  
*is equipped with VITA GLASS*



*for*  
**HOMES  
 OFFICE BLDGS.  
 APARTMENTS  
 HOTELS  
 HOSPITALS  
 SCHOOLS**



*write for these booklets NOW*

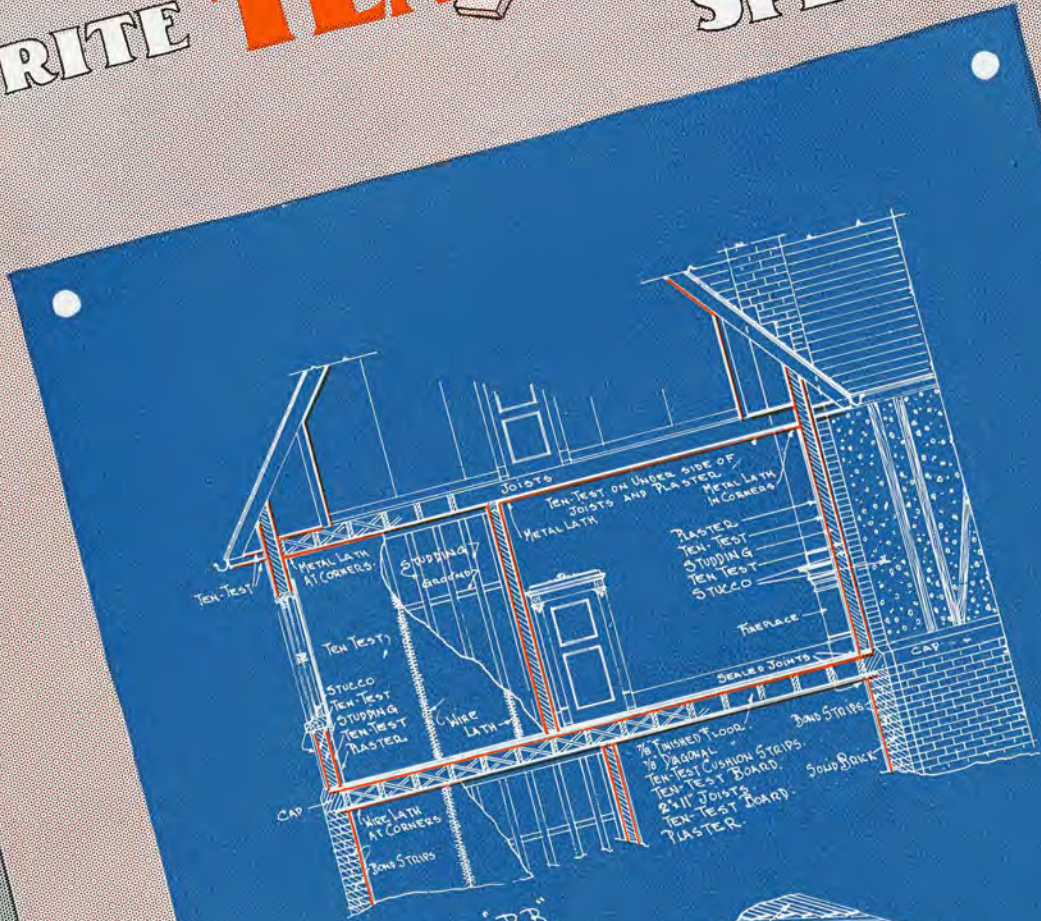
**PILKINGTON BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED**

*Offices and Warehouses:*

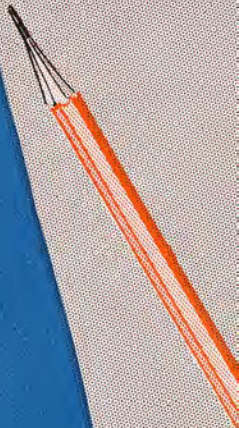
HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

**LARGEST GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE EMPIRE**

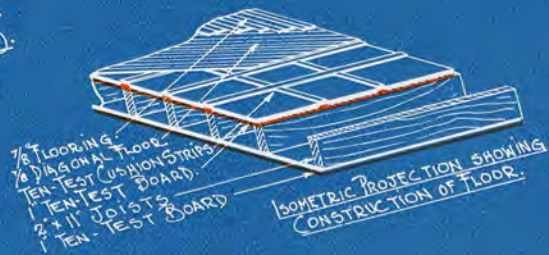
# WRITE **TEN-TEST** IN YOUR SPECIFICATIONS



*Specify Ten-Test  
to reduce heating  
appliance  
1/5*



SECTION AT B.B.  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



## ECONOMY

# NATCO SHIELDS FROM RUST'S DESTRUCTIVE SCARS

SIR Edwin Lutyens, eminent English Architect, claims that Americans build sketchily—fail to protect their steel work properly

If that is the case, where is all the Natco Beam, Girder, and Column Covering being used, that architects all over the country are specifying?

If there is any better protection than Natco Hollow Tile, we'd like to know about it.

Natco Beam, Girder, and Column Covering

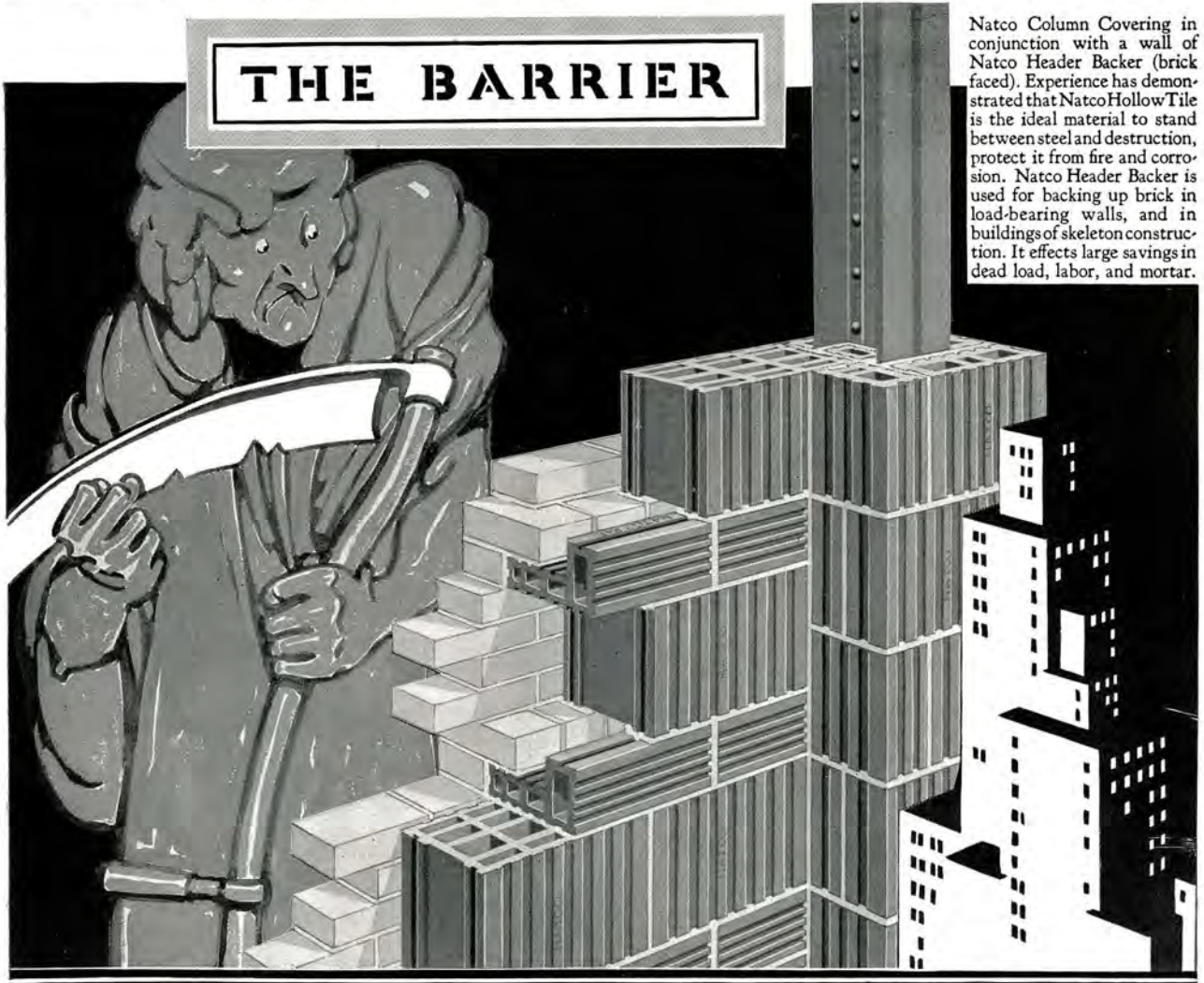
that shields steel from rust and corrosion also protects it from flame. And this is only one class of product from the Complete Natco Line of Hollow Building Tile. Natco provides a tile for every building need that will do the job you want it to do, will fill the place it is destined to fill, dependably, economically, permanently.

**NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Factory: HAMILTON

Dominion Bank Building, TORONTO

## THE BARRIER

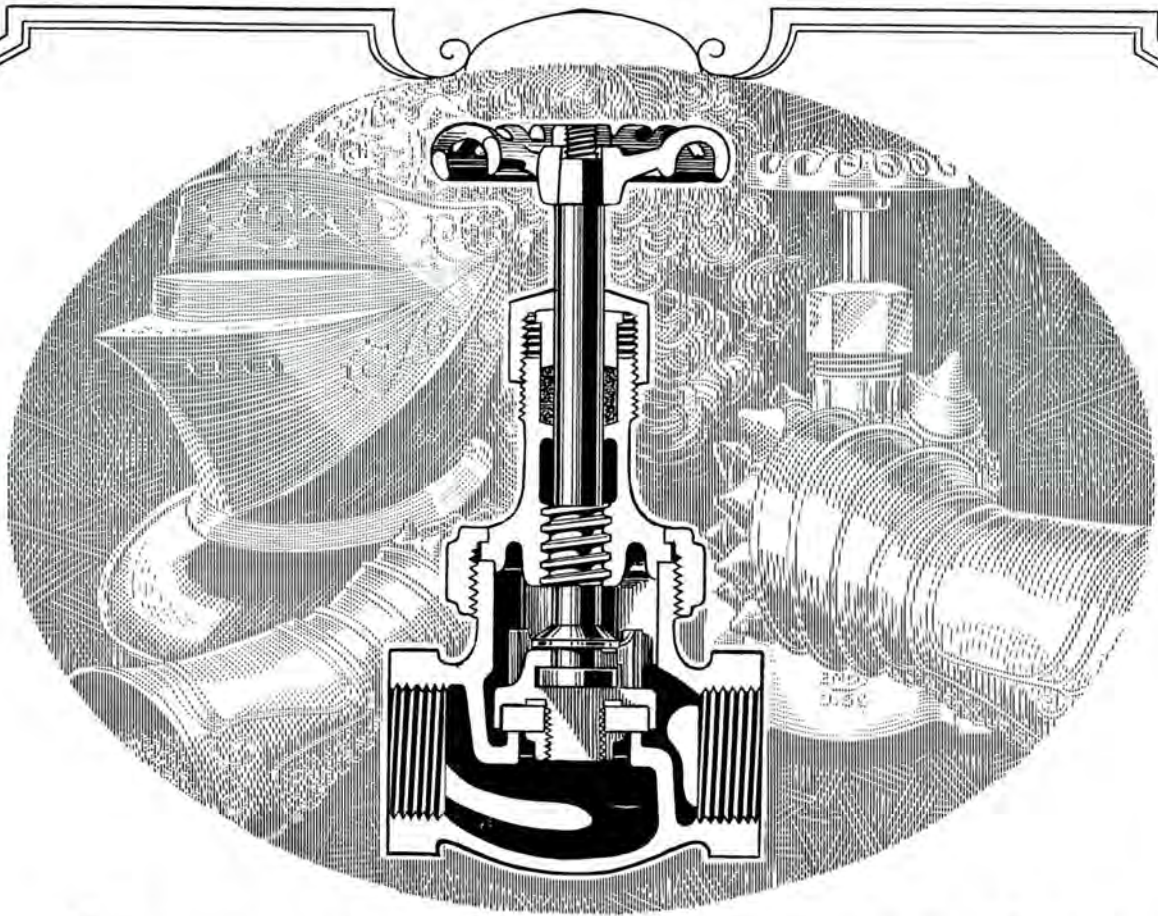


Natco Column Covering in conjunction with a wall of Natco Header Backer (brick faced). Experience has demonstrated that Natco Hollow Tile is the ideal material to stand between steel and destruction, protect it from fire and corrosion. Natco Header Backer is used for backing up brick in load-bearing walls, and in buildings of skeleton construction. It effects large savings in dead load, labor, and mortar.

# NATCO

**NATCO**  
THE COMPLETE LINE OF  
HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

# HOLLOW BUILDING TILE



## *Strength and Protection*

*A* valve that endures for years—that saves time and money—that gives trouble-proof service under the most severe working conditions. Such is the new Emco outside bonnet disc valve—a valve that establishes completely new standards for efficiency and dependability.

The outside nut of malleable iron is treated with the Udylite Process of rust-proofing. The two piece outside thread bonnet eliminates all danger of loosening from expansion.

Other improved features are the use of the slotted disc holder which makes disc replacement a rapid operation—deeper packing recess which takes 50% more packing—a non-heating, malleable iron wheel handle—stronger, heavier metal walls, packing nuts and glands—increased diameters of the Manganese Bronze stems.

It will pay to investigate these wonderfully efficient Emco Valves. Write to us for information, or see your Emco jobber.

THE EMPIRE BRASS MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED  
LONDON, CANADA      TORONTO      VANCOUVER,      WINNIPEG

# EMCO

## VALVES

# Holtzer-Cabot Signaling Systems Apparatus



Corridor  
Annunciator

## Doctor's Calling System

120 Doctors can be called by this three circuit Flashing Call System. Three different doctors can be paged at the same time.

A simply constructed system that is within the means of every hospital.

Holtzer - Cabot Signaling and protective systems are now operating in over 1200 of the country's leading hospitals.

A descriptive brochure will be sent on request.



Control Unit



Push Button  
Selector Keyboard

Manufacturers of Signaling Systems for over 50 years

**THE HOLTZER-CABOT  
ELECTRIC COMPANY**

125 Amory Street  
Boston, Mass.

6161-65 So. State Street  
Chicago, Ill.

Representatives for Eastern Canada

**THE CENTURY ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
619 St. Paul Street, West  
MONTREAL



## COMPARE The Above Samples

**C**AN you tell the difference? One is Woven Cane, the other is Cane Panel Steel which is rapidly supplanting it for the manufacture of Bed Panels, Radiator Covers, Air Registers, Radio and other Cabinets and Interior Decorating. It does not collect dust.

*This new product is of the same high quality as Greening's*

## Wire Screens Wire Lath Wire Rope Perforated Metals

Catalogs describing the above products gladly sent on request. Send for a copy today

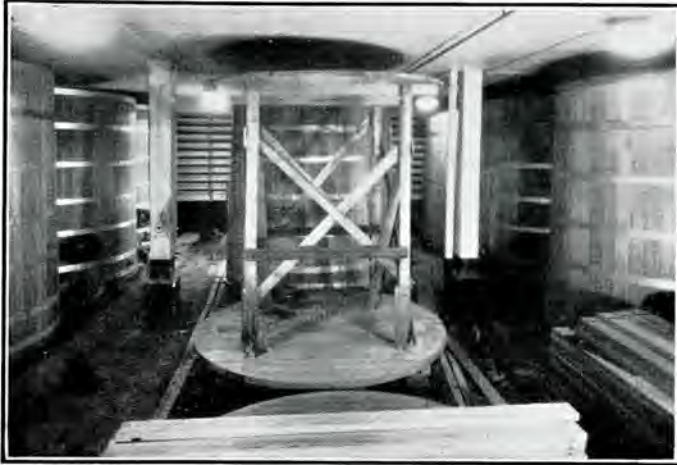
**THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.**  
LIMITED

Hamilton - Ontario

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

# ENEMIES OF EXTRAVAGANCE



*Redwood in Canada*

Illustration shows a battery of California Redwood Tanks being prepared to do their share in earning dividends for an Ontario Brewery.

**T**HE initial cost of Redwood Tanks is the only cost. No allowance need be made for maintenance because, if properly built, they will outlast the building itself. This unequalled long life is due to the strong, uniform, straight, long and tough fibre that does not shrink or swell perceptibly when dry or wet; that is not charred or reduced by acids; that resists fungaceous growths without treatment and *never* rots.

And in addition to the long life and economy of Redwood, it is the best tank wood because it does not flavor the mix no matter what the tank is used for.

*The versatility of Redwood will amaze you.  
Write for further particulars*



## L. S. ROLLAND

*Canadian Representative*

CASTLE BUILDING

MONTREAL

# STEEL WORK



Our illustration shows the steelwork for the extension to the Canadian National Railways Hotel "The Chateau Laurier" at Ottawa, the erection of which has recently been completed by us.

## DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

OTTAWA

TORONTO

MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



# TURNBULL

## *Westinghouse*

### *Variable Voltage Control*

THE T. Eaton Co., Ltd. have placed an order with us for 13 Gearless Traction Passenger Elevators to be installed in their Stores at Calgary, Hamilton, Toronto and Halifax.

Twelve similar equipments have been in operation in the Toronto Store for several years.

*It is results that count!*

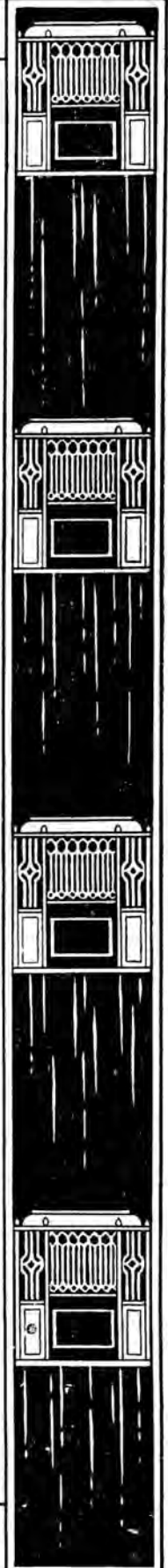
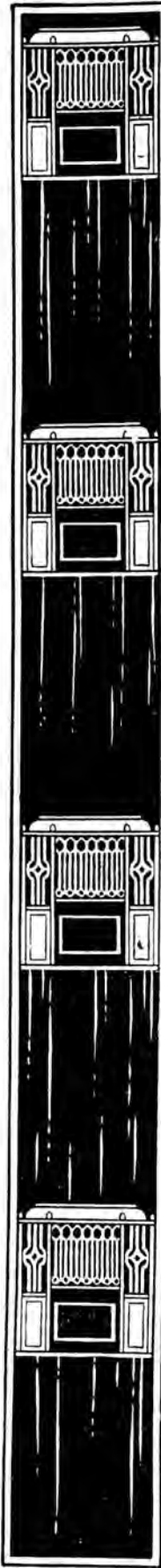
*The*  
**TURNBULL ELEVATOR COMPANY**

LIMITED

TORONTO

Montreal	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Calgary	Regina
Edmonton	Saskatoon	Windsor	London	
Ottawa	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	

**The Safe, Swift, Silent "Lift"**







Overhead SuperR-Way—Strachan Bakery, Montreal

# SuperR-Way Steel to Steel Doors

Standard for industrial purposes. A steel frame welded directly to steel hangers or hinges. The wood filler supports none of the weight.

## SuperR-Way does not warp and does not sag

Made for any size or style of opening, these doors are available in sliding, folding, or overhead types.

*Catalogues and blue prints sent gladly on request.*

**Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.**  
London Ontario

## List of Advertisers

### NOTE

Advertisers and Advertising Agencies are requested to note that the next issue of the Journal will be published early in July, 1928. Copy should be supplied not later than June 25th.

ADAM, FRANK, ELECTRIC CO. ....	—
ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO., LTD. ....	iii
..... also Inside Front Cover	
BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED. ....	—
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO. ....	—
BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE CO. ....	ii
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., CHICAGO. .v	
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., TORONTO. .	—
CANADA CEMENT CO., LIMITED. ....	vi
CANADA GYPSUM & ALABASTINE LIMITED. ....	—
CANADIAN BENEDICT STONE, LIMITED. ....	—
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED. ....	xxiv
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED. ....	xi
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO., LIMITED. ....	xv
COOKSVILLE SHALE BRICK CO., LTD. ....	xxx
COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. ....	—
CRANE LIMITED. ....	xxvi
DARLING BROS., LIMITED. ....	—
DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LIMITED. ....	xl
DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO., LIMITED. ....	x
DOMINION PAINT WORKS, LIMITED. ....	xviii
C. A. DUNHAM CO., LIMITED. ....	—
EMPIRE BRASS MFG. CO., LIMITED. ....	xxxviii
FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED. ....	xxxiii
FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION. ....	ix
GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO., LIMITED. ....	—
GALT STOVE AND FURNACE CO., LIMITED. ....	—
GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED. ....	xxxix
GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED. ....	xxi
HOLTZER-CABOT ELECTRIC CO. ....	xxxix
INTERLOCKING TILE COMPANY, LIMITED. ....	—
INTERNATIONAL FIBRE BOARD, LIMITED. .xxxvi, xxxvii	
INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY. ....	—
JENKINS BROS., LIMITED. ....	—
JOHNSTON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO. OF CANADA. ....	vii
LORD & BURNHAM CO., LIMITED. ....	xxii
MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., LTD. ....	—
ROBERT MITCHELL CO., LIMITED. ....	xxv
MORENE LIMITED. ....	—
MUELLER LIMITED. ....	xix
NATIONAL CONDUIT CO., LIMITED. ....	xxviii
NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING CO. OF CANADA, LTD. .xxvii	
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED. ....	xxix
GEO. OAKLEY & SON, LIMITED. ....	xxxiv
OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., LIMITED. ....	xiv
OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR CO., LIMITED. ....	i
PACIFIC LUMBER. ....	xl
PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED. ....	—
PILKINGTON BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED. ....	xxxv
RICHARDS-WILCOX CANADIAN CO., LIMITED. ....	xlii
ROBERTSON & JANIN LIMITED. ....	—
SARNIA BRIDGE CO., LIMITED. ....	Outside Back Cover
SEAMAN KENT CO., LIMITED. ....	—
STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO., LIMITED. ....	xvii
THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED. ....	xvi
B. F. STURTEVANT CO. ....	iv
J. & J. TAYLOR, LIMITED. ....	—
TORONTO BRICK CO., LIMITED. ....	viii
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM. ....	xxxii
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. OF CANADA, LTD. .xxxii	
TURNBULL ELEVATOR CO., LIMITED. ....	xli
TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG. CO. ....	—
WALPAMUR CO., LIMITED. ....	xiii
WHITE PINE BUREAU. ....	xii
WITCHALL & SON. ....	—

# RECENT ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

Any of the books mentioned in this announcement, as well as those which are reviewed in our columns, may be secured through the Journal of the R.A.I.C. at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF TODAY

By G. H. Edgell,

Dean of the School of Architecture, **\$6.00**  
Harvard University

A bird's eye view of American architecture in all fields, domestic, academic, ecclesiastic, monumental and commercial. The 374 photographs, plans, drawings and sketches show a great variety of modern work from the New York "skyscraper" to the domestic Spanish type of California and Florida.

## MODERN DANISH ARCHITECTURE

By Kay Fisker and F. R. Yerbury **\$10.00**

Contains numerous illustrations of modern Danish architecture including domestic, ecclesiastical and public buildings.

## HOUSES, COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS

By Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A. **\$2.00**

A representative selection of small houses, cottages and bungalows in various parts of the United Kingdom.

## THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

By John F. Harbeson **\$7.50**

This book follows the method of the Beaux Arts. An excellent textbook for the student and a reference book for the more advanced—a book to be kept at hand for ready reference.

## THE SMALLER HOUSES AND GARDENS OF VERSAILLES, 1680

By Leigh French Jr., and Harold Donaldson Eberlein **\$6.00**

This volume sets forth an aspect of French domestic architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries. Exterior and interior views with descriptive text, notes on plans, gardens, materials, finish, colors, sizes, etc.

## WINNING DESIGNS (1904-1927) FOR THE PARIS PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE OF THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

**\$6.00**

Portfolio of 38 plates containing all the winning designs in the Paris Prize Competitions. Programs are given for each problem. All drawings are reproduced at generous scale.

## SHOP FRONTS

By Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A. **\$3.00**

A selection of English, American and Continental examples. 105 pages of photographs, working drawings and plans. Size 9 in. x 12 in.

## THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

By R. Randal Phillips **\$5.50**

200 pages, 400 illustrations and plans.

## THE MODERN ENGLISH GARDEN

By E. H. M. Cox **\$5.50**

208 pages and over 300 illustrations of existing English Gardens.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL WITH NOTES AND COMMENTS

By Wilfred W. Beach **\$6.00**

Actual specifications for the Chester County Hospital Penn., by Messrs. York and Sawyer, Architects, with notes and comments by W. W. Beach. 500 pages and complete plans and illustrations.

## THE ARCHITECT IN HISTORY

By Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. **\$3.00**

The object of this book is to claim for the architect the position in history that is his due, and to expose prevailing fallacies about his work. The author deals with the evolution of the architect in Europe generally and describes the architect's progress in Italy, France and England. Numerous illustrations reproduce contemporary effigies, portraits, architectural drawings and many other subjects.

## MANHATTAN, THE MAGICAL ISLAND

By Ben Judah Lubschez **\$15.00**

An artist's impressions of the magic of Manhattan. It tells the tale of Wall Street and of Park Avenue, of Fraunces' Tavern and St. Paul's, of Washington Square and Central Park, of Skyscrapers and Towers, etc. Contains 108 beautiful illustrations.

## NEW BUILDING ESTIMATORS' HANDBOOK

By William Arthur **\$6.00**

A handbook for architects, engineers and builders. No need to guess at cost of doing construction work or the price of material or supplies, no matter what type of structure it may be. An authoritative guide, valuable to every architect.

## ARCHITECTURAL CONSTRUCTION

By Walter C. Voss and Edward A. Varley

Book I Wood Construction, **\$6.50**  
Book II Steel Construction, **\$10.00**

A complete working analysis of modern American methods of construction. All types of construction from the simplest suburban structure of wood to the more complex fire-resistant structure are analyzed thoroughly.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE OF THE NEBRASKA STATE CAPITOL

By Charles Harris Whitaker and Hartley Burr Alexander

**\$10.00**

Contains fifty full page illustrations of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's crowning achievement. A beautiful book, size 10 x 13.

## CHURCH SYMBOLISM

By F. R. Webber **\$7.50**

An explanation of the more important symbols of the Old and New Testament, the Primitive, the Mediaeval and the Modern Church. 395 pages, 7½ in. x 10½ in., with 90 illustrations.

## R'S METHOD OF USING ORDINARY SET-SQUARES IN DRAWING AND DESIGN

By Harry W. Roberts **\$1.75**

New and quicker methods of preparing drawings of all kinds will be obtained by the study of Mr. Robert's book. These methods will be found of the greatest assistance to all who use set-squares. Size of Book 5 in. x 7½ in.

## MODELS OF BUILDINGS

By William Harvey **\$2.00**

Instructions are given for model making in paper, cardboard, wood, cork, bath-stone or alabaster, plasticine or clay, for casting in plaster or cement. Many photographs and diagrams are included. 140 pages, 5 in. x 7½ in.

## ARNOLD W. BRUNNER AND HIS WORK

**\$15.00**

Contains 47 pages of text and 100 pages of illustrations of executed work and sketches, 7 of which are in color.

## OLD BRIDGES OF FRANCE

By William Emerson and Georges Gromort **\$25.00**

With 24 exquisite reproductions of the water colors specially made for this work by the late Pierre Vignal. 35 drawings by Louis C. Rosenberg and Samuel Chamberlain, with measured drawings, maps, and text, the whole making one of the finest publications ever issued. Beautifully printed in Paris. A limited edition only.

## BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE—Architect and Master of Many Arts

**\$30.00**

Contains the best of his original drawings, five pages in full color, over 400 illustrations. An exceptionally fine volume.

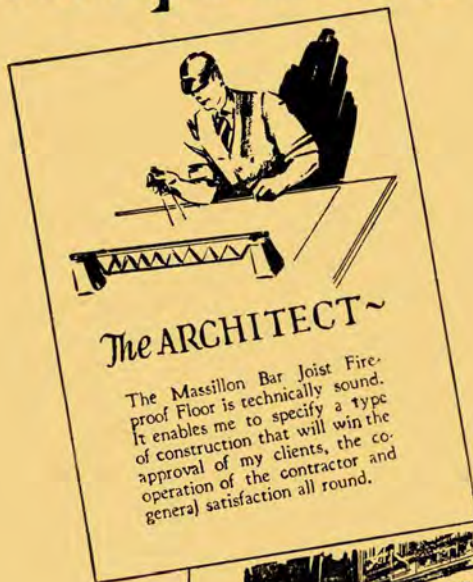
The Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

160 Richmond Street West - Toronto, Ont.

Cheques payable to the Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

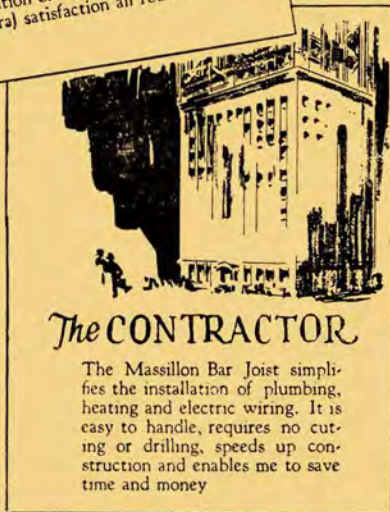
# VIEW POINTS

## *on* Massillon Bar Joist Fireproof Floor Construction



### *The* ARCHITECT ~

The Massillon Bar Joist Fireproof Floor is technically sound. It enables me to specify a type of construction that will win the approval of my clients, the co-operation of the contractor and general satisfaction all round.



### *The* CONTRACTOR

The Massillon Bar Joist simplifies the installation of plumbing, heating and electric wiring. It is easy to handle, requires no cutting or drilling, speeds up construction and enables me to save time and money.

THE Massillon Bar Joist is the most generally approved and accepted type of modern fireproof floor construction.

Architects, engineers and contractors recognize its merits because of such sound technical reasons as strength, fire-resistance, permanency, adaptability to design, quick erection, low dead weight, conservation of materials and ease and speed of erection.

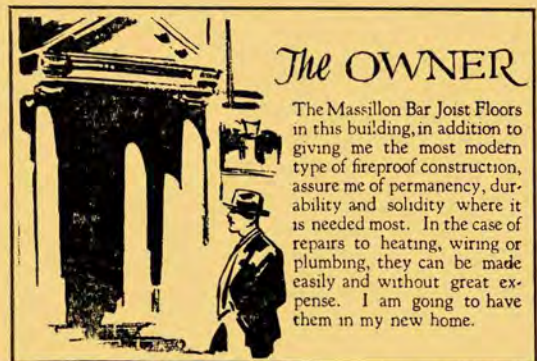
Owners appreciate it because of the absolute confidence placed in it by technical men and for its fire protection, solidity and economy.

A copy of the booklet "Build Fire Out" will be sent you promptly on request. Write for it.

## SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY

SARNIA LIMITED CANADA

Branch Offices: Toronto and Montreal  
Agents in all principal cities.



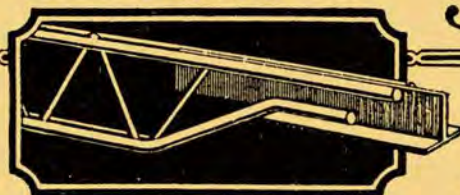
### *The* OWNER

The Massillon Bar Joist Floors in this building, in addition to giving me the most modern type of fireproof construction, assure me of permanency, durability and solidity where it is needed most. In the case of repairs to heating, wiring or plumbing, they can be made easily and without great expense. I am going to have them in my new home.

# M A S S I L L O N

PATENTED 1926

## BAR JOISTS



*Made in Canada*

*of Canadian Steel*

TRADE MARK REGISTERED